Boyo G. Ockinga

A Concise Grammar of Middle Egyptian

Philipp von Zabern (PHZ)



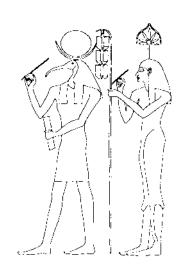
Boyo G. Ockinga

A Concise Grammar of Middle Egyptian

AN OUTLINE OF MIDDLE EGYPTIAN GRAMMAR

by Hellmut Brunner revised and expanded

✓ Second, revised edition



VERLAG PHILIPP VON ZABERN · MAINZ AM RHEIN

CONTENTS

Prefa	ace	XI	Introd	duction	XIII
	I. Scrip	T AND T	ΓRANSLITI	ERATION	
: 1	A) SCRIPT	1	§ 7	d) Tri-literal signs 4	
\ 2	B) TRANSLITERATION	1	§ 8	e) Sign combinations 4	
: 3	1) Logograms	1	§ 9	3) Determinatives	4
	2) Phonograms	2	§ 10	4) Special features	5
: 4	a) Logogram as	_	§ 11	5) Phonetic Complements	6
: 5	combination of consonants 2 b) Uni-literal signs 2		§ 12	6) Conventional pronunciation	6
: 6	c) Bi-literal signs 3		§ 13	7) Transliteration	7
	II. Ac	CCIDENC	CE AND SY	NTAX	
: 14	A) NOUNS 1) Gender and Number	7		d) qualified by a noun 11 e) Comparative 11	
: 14 : 15 : 16	a) Endings 7 b) Writings 8	1	§ 25	3) Special features: <i>ir.y, nb, ky</i>	11
: 17	c) Special features 8			C) PRONOUNS	
: 18 : 19	2) Genitivea) Direct Genitive 9b) Indirect Genitive 9	9	§ 26 § 27 § 28	Personal pronouns Independent pronouns 12 Dependent pronouns 13 Suffix-pronouns 14	12
2021	3) Coordination and Disjunctiona) Coordination 10b) Disjunction 10	on 10	§ 29 § 30	2) Demonstrativesa) Adjectival demonstratives 15b) Nominal demonstratives 15	15
	B) ADJECTIVES 1) Forms	10	§ 31 § 32 § 33	c) Article 15 d) Possessive adjective 16 e) Usage 16	
\$ 22 \$ 23	a) from verbal stems 10b) <i>Nishe</i>-forms 10		§ 34	3) Interrogatives	17
\$ 24	2) Usage of Adjectives	11		D) PREPOSITIONS	
	a) as an attribute 11 b) as a noun 11 c) as a predicate 11		§ 35 § 36	 Simple prepositions Compound prepositions 	18 19

\$ 37 \$ 38	E) PARTICLES1) Non-enclitic particles2) Enclitic particles	19 21	§ 62 § 63	c) Modifiability of the root 34 1. Strong verbs 34 2. Weak verbs 34 a. ultimae infirmae verbs 34	
: 39	F) NUMERALS 1) Cardinal numbers	21	§ 64 § 65	b. ultimae geminatae verbs34 c. irregular verbs 34	
\$ 40	2) Ordinal numbers	22	§ 66	2) Verb groups	35
: 41	3) Dates	22	§ 67	3) Imperative	35
÷ 42	G) NON-VERBAL SENTENCES 1) Adverbial Sentences a) Independent Adverbial Sentences	23	§ 68	4) Finite verb formsSuffix-conjugation1. Active Voice 36	36 36
: 43	Simple adv. main clauses 24		§ 69	a. Circumstantial sdm-f/iri-f 36	
: 44	2. Extended adv. main clauses 24		§ 70	b. Aorist sdm-f/irr-f 37	
	b) Embedded Adverbial Sentences		§ 71	c. (Present) Perfect sdm.n f 38	
\$ 45	1. Simple embedded adv. clauses	26	§ 72	d. (Hist. Perfect sdm-f / iri-f 41	
\$ 46	2. Extended embedded adv. clauses	26	§ 73	e. The Form $sdm.t f$ 41	
: 47	c) Negation of Adverbial Sentences 2	7	§ 74	f. Future $sdm(.y) f / iri.(y) f = 42$	
: 48	2) Nominal Sentences	28	§ 75	g. Subjunctive sdm=f / iri.(y)=f 44 2. Passive Voice 45	
: 49	a) with two nouns 28		§ 76	a. tw-Passive 45	
	b) ink - Sentence 29		§ 77	b. Perfective Passive	
÷ 50	1. with unstressed subject 29		8 //	sdm(.w/y) f / iri(.w/y) f 46	
\$ 51	2. with stressed subject 29		§ 78	c. Passive sdm.t-f/iri.yt-f 47	
÷ 52	3. Negation of the <i>ink</i> -Sentence 29		§ 79	d. Future Passive sdmm f / iri.w f 47	
	c) pw - Sentence 30		§ 80	3. Contingent Tenses 48	
\$ 53	1. bi-partite pw-Sentence 30		3	a. sdm.in=f (Perfect) 48	
÷ 54	2. tri-partite pw-Sentence 30			b. sdm.hr:f (Aorist) 48	
\$ 55	3. Negation of <i>pw</i> -Sentence 31			c. sdm.k3-f (Future) 49	
: 56	3) Adjectival Sentences (nfr sw)	31	TABI	LE 1: Weak verb (active)	50
÷ 57	4) Adjectival Sentences with <i>nn</i>	31	§ 81	5) Old Perfective	51
\$ 58	5) Expressions of possession	32	§ 82	6) Infinitive	53
\$ 59	6) Non-possession	32	§ 83 § 84	a) Subject and Object 54 1. Subject 54 2. Object 55	
	H) THE VERB		§ 85	b) Usage of the infinitive 55	
§ 60 § 61	1) Verb classesa) Number of root consonants 33b) Causative s 33	33	§ 86 § 87	7) Pseudo-verbal Construction a) Predicate 57 1. Old Perfective 57 2. hr. m or r + infinitive 57	56

§ 88	b) Subject 58 1. with <i>iw</i> 58 2. with <i>m=k</i> 58 3. with <i>wnn wn.in</i> 58		§ 110 § 111	2. Nominal usage 69a. in direct genitive 69	
§ 89 § 90 § 91	8) Complex Verb Forms a) with particle <i>iw</i> 58 1. Present Perfect 59 a. <i>iw</i> + <i>sdm.n-f</i> 59	58		b. as object 69 c. in Non-Verbal Sentence 69 d. subject in <i>nfr sw</i> Sentence 69 e. absolute usage 69 f. with a verb as object 69	
§ 92	 b. iw + Passive sdm(.w) f 59 c. iw + Old Perfective 59 2. Complex Aorist 1 iw(-f) sdm-f 59 		§ 112	12) Verbal Adjective sam.ty-fy a) Usage as an attribute 70 b) Usage as a noun 70	70
§ 93 § 94	3. Complex Aorist II/Progressive iw-f hr sdm 59 4. Complex Future iw-f r sdm 60		§ 113	13) Narrative Construction iyi.t pw iri.n-f	70
§ 95	b) with auxiliary verb 'h'.n 60		§ 114	14) Auxiliary Verb p3i	71
	1. 'h'.n sdm.n=f 61 2. 'h'.n + Old Perfective 61 3. 'h'.n + Perf. Pass. sdm.w f 61		§ 115	J) ADVERBS	71
	4. 'h'.n + Hist. Perf. sdm≈f 61			K) WORD ORDER	
§ 96	c) with auxiliary wn.in 61		§ 116	1) Non-Verbal Sentences (see §§ 42, 48, 54–57)	
§ 97	9) Finite Verb Forms introduced by <i>m=k</i> or <i>ist</i>	62	§ 117	2) Verbal Sentences	73
	a) m k / Presentative 62		§ 118	3) Focalisation	74
	1. m k + Perf. sdm.n f 62 2. m k + Pass. sdm.w f 62		§ 119	a) in-Construction 74	
	b) ist 62			1. Focus on subject 74	
	1. ist + Perf. sdm.n f 62		§ 120	2.Negation: in-Construction 75	
§ 98	2. ist + Pass. sdm.w-f 62 10) Participles	63	§ 121	b) Tri-partite <i>pw</i> -sentence 75 1. Focus on subject 75	
.,	a) Forms: gender, number, tense, voice 63			2. Focus on object 75	
§ 99 § 100	1. Imperfective 63 2. Perfective 64		§ 122	c) Emphatic Construction: Focus on adv. expression 76	
§ 101	3. Prospective 64		8 123	4) Topicalisation	76
	b) Usage 65		5 .25	a) without introduction 76	
§ 102	1. Nominal usage 65		§ 124		
§ 103	2. Adjectival usage 65		§ 125	, ,	
§ 104	3. Extended use of Passive Participles 66		§ 126	3. adv. expression topicalised 76	
§ 105	11) Relative Form	67		b) following ir 77	
	a) Tenses of the Relative Form 67		§ 127	1. subject topicalised 77	
§ 107	1. sdm.n=f Relative Form 68		§ 128	2. object topicalised 77	
§ 108 § 109	2. Aorist sdm=f / irr=f Rel. Form 683. Prospective Relative Form 68		§ 129	3. adv. expression topicalised 78	

	5) Conditional Clauses	78	§ 148 M) QUESTIONS	87
§ 131	a) following $\stackrel{\text{ii}}{>} < > ir 78$			
	1. fulfillable conditions 78		§ 149 N) EPEXEGESIS	87
	2. unfulfillable conditions 78			0.5
§ 132	b) without introduction 78		§ 150 O) RELATIVE CLAUSES	87
	L) NEGATION OF THE VERB		§ 151 1) antecedent: determined§ 152 2) antecedent: undetermined	88 89
**	Negative particles	79		
§ 134	Negative verbs tm, imi	79	P) Appendix	
§ 135	1) Imperative	79	§ 153 1) Titulary of the king	90
§ 136	2) Circumstantial sdm-f	79	§ 154 2) Syllabic - (Group -) Writing	91
§ 137	3) Aorist sdm f	80	y 134 2) Synable - (Group -) Writing	71
§ 138	4) Perfect sdm.n=f	81	W. Grander	
§ 139	5) Future (Prospective) sdm=f	82	III. SIGN LIST	92
§ 140	6) Subjunctive <i>sdm f</i>	82		
§ 14 1	7) Perfect. Passive $sdm(.w/y) f$	82	IV. Exercises	118
TABL	E 2: Suffix-conjugation	83	V. Reading Exercises	138
§ 142	8) Negation:		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	.50
	Complex Verb Forms with iw	84	VI VOCADULARY	1.40
TABLI	E 3:		VI. VOCABULARY	148
	Complex Verb Forms with iw	85		
0 1 42	0.21	0.5	Indices	173
	9) Negation: infinitive	85	I) Grammatical index	173
§ 144	10) Negation: Participles,	0.5	2) Verb patterns	176
0.4.5	Relative Forms, sdm.ty fy	85	·	177
.,	a) Participles 86		5) mach of merogryphic sign list	. //
	b) Relative Form 86			
§ 147	c) sdm.ty-fy Form 86			

INTRODUCTION

The language of Ancient Egypt has a history that can be traced for over three thousand years. Several stages of the language can be identified: Old, Middle and Late Egyptian, Demotic and Coptic.

Old Egyptian is the language in which, for example, the Pyramid Texts and the biographical and royal inscriptions of the Old Kingdom (ca. 2650–2100 BC) were composed. Middle Egyptian was the written language of Egypt during the Middle Kingdom (ca. 2140–1650 BC).

In the following periods, although the spoken language continued to develop, Middle Egyptian was regarded by the Egyptians themselves as a "classical" language and Middle Egyptian literature was used in the scribal schools throughout the New Kingdom. Monumental inscriptions and religious texts were still composed in Middle Egyptian down to the Graeco-Roman Period (the most recent hieroglyphic inscription, on a temple wall in Philae, dates from AD 394). This use of Middle Egyptian can be compared with that of Latin in Europe during the Middle Ages. As in the case of Medieval Latin, the later texts composed in Middle Egyptian no longer represent a pure form of the language since they are often influenced by the contemporary vernacular.

Late Egyptian, the spoken language of the New Kingdom, began to be used from the Amarna Period onwards for both literary and non-literary texts. Demotic is the term for a very abbreviated form of the script and language that was originally introduced for administrative purposes in the 7th century BC and continued in use down to the 5th century AD. Coptic, written with the Greek alphabet and supplemented by seven characters derived from the hieroglyphic script, is the latest stage of the language, which survives to the present day in the liturgy of the Coptic Church.

This book is an introduction to the hieroglyphic script and grammar of Middle Egyptian. It is offered as a successor to Hellmut Brunner's *An Outline of Middle Egyptian Grammar* and, like its predecessor, it is a teaching grammar and aims to provide the beginner with the essentials of the language in as compact a form as possible.

It is divided into four main parts: Script and Grammar, Sign List, Grammar Exercises and Reading Exercises, Vocabulary. In addition to texts of the Middle Kingdom, the Reading Exercises include examples of monumental inscriptions of the 18th Dynasty, which, as mentioned above, continued to be written in Middle Egyptian.

The arrangement of the material in the first part largely follows that of Brunner's grammar: after introducing the principles of the script, the various parts of speech are dealt with. Non-verbal sentences being an important feature of the Egyptian language,

it is possible for beginners to thoroughly familiarise themselves with nouns, adjectives, pronouns and particles and yet still meet examples of complete sentences in the exercises. The verb and its usage, together with more complex sentence structures, form the last and largest section of the grammar section of the book. The sequence of the exercises, all taken from original texts, corresponds to the order in which the material is presented. Where forms or constructions not yet encountered appear, a reference to where they can be found in the grammar is provided.

Personal experience in language classes has shown that the student would benefit from more detail than that provided by Brunner's Outline, thus the content of this grammar and the method of presentation has been expanded (all examples include transliterations and translations; additional examples have been provided, tables included, and hieroglyphic writings have been added in the vocabulary). An attempt has also been made to take account of research done into the language over the last 35 years, in particular in our understanding of the verbal system, which has been advanced by the work of H.J. Polotsky and the representatives of the "Standard Theory". However, as a result of the work of M. Collier, the "Standard Theory" has in recent times been the object of critical review. This grammar follows these new developments and, although adopting individual observations of the "Standard Theory", it does not embrace the total system. Influenced by modern linguistics, a plethora of new grammatical terminology has been introduced for Egyptian. However, bearing in mind that this grammar is intended as an introduction, I have tried to be as economical as possible in the terminology used. Those who are particularly interested in Egyptian linguistics should consult the works of W. Schenkel and A. Loprieno listed in the following brief bibliography.

Further Literature:

The following is only a small selection of works on the subject. A more complete bibliography can be found in W. Schenkel (2005).

Works on Egyptian Language

James P. Allen, *Middle Egyptian. An Introduction to the Language and Culture of Hieroglyphs* (Cambridge, 2000): A detailed up to date introduction to the Egyptian script and language.

Elmar Edel, *Altägyptische Grammatik* (Rome, 1955/1965): A detailed and systematic presentation of the language of the Old Kingdom; very helpful with Middle Egyptian texts that use old forms, e.g. the Coffin Texts.

Alan H. Gardiner, *Egyptian Grammar* (Oxford, ³1957). Although the first edition of this study appeared over 70 years ago, Gardiner's *Grammar* remains the most comprehensive presentation of Middle Egyptian available and is still an essential reference tool for all detailed

work in the language. It should be noted, however, that Gardiner's interpretation of the verbal system no longer reflects our current under-standing. Also, the structure of Gardiner's *Grammar* follows his own particular didactic method and, unlike this grammar, is not ordered systematically according to parts of speech and syntax.

Wolfgang Schenkel, *Tübinger Einführung in die klassisch-ägyptische Sprache und Schrift* (Tübingen, 1994), is the first comprehensive post-"Standard Theory" grammar. It also provides an introduction to the "Standard Theory", as well as a comprehensive bibliography of works dealing with the study of the language. The latest edition, published in 2005, presents a new approach to the syntax of the verb.

Wolfhart Westendorf, *Grammatik der medizinischen Texte* (Berlin, 1962), is useful for more advanced work with Middle Egyptian texts since it analyses a complete corpus of texts and discusses obscure constructions which are not dealt with in general grammars.

Antonio Loprieno, *Ancient Egyptian. A Linguistic Introduction* (Cambridge, 1996), presents a comprehensive, linguistically oriented introduction to the Egyptian language, including the development of the language from Old Egyptian through Middle and Late Egyptian to Coptic.

Wolfgang Schenkel, *Einführung in die altägyptische Sprachwissenschaft* (Darmstadt, 1990). As well as grammar in the narrower sense, this work also deals with themes such as the history of the study of the language, vocalisation, and metre.

Henry G. Fischer, *Ancient Egyptian Calligraphy*, (New York, ³1988). In addition to an excellent introduction to Egyptian calligraphy, this work also provides numerous observations on the palaeography of individual signs.

Dictionaries

Adolf Erman and Hermann Grapow (eds.), Wörterbuch der ägyptischen Sprache, 12 vols. (Leipzig and Berlin, 1926–1963). Although in part dated, this work is the only complete dictionary of the Egyptian language (excluding Demotic and Coptic) with references for the occurrence of words ("Belegstellen"). Work on the Berlin Dictionary is being continued by the Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademic der Wissenschaften and is accessible on the internet under the following URL: http://aacw.bbaw.dc

Raymond O. Faulkner, *A Concise Dictionary of Middle Egyptian* (Oxford, 1962): a compact work that deals specifically with Middle Egyptian and also includes references.

Rainer Hannig, *Die Sprache der Pharaonen* (Mainz, 1995): a dictionary that deals with the vocabulary of Egyptian from the Old Kingdom to the Third Intermediate Period (ca. 1000 BC). The lists of names of deities, kings and toponyms as well as the maps are particularly useful. References to the occurrence of words are not included.

Rainer Hannig, Ägyptisches Wörterbuch I, Altes Reich und Erste Zwischenzeit (Mainz, 2003): a detailed specialised dictionary of texts of the Old Kingdom and First Intermediate Period, which includes references.

Text Editions

Kurt Sethe, Ägyptische Lesestücke (Leipzig, 1924), provides a useful collection of Middle Egyptian hieroglyphic texts of all genres, including "classics" such as the story of Sinuhe and the tales from Papyrus Westcar.

Adriaan de Buck, *Egyptian Reading Book* (Leiden, 1948): an anthology of Middle Egyptian texts of the Middle and New Kingdoms with exercises.

Louis Zonhoven, *Middle Egyptian Texts*, Vol. I: *Literary Texts in the Hieratic Script* (Leiden, 2001). A compendium of all the major Middle Egyptian literary texts written in the cursive hieratic script, presented in hieroglyphic transcription. A compendium of monumental texts is planned.

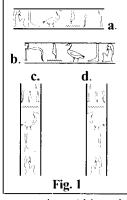
In the textbook series *Einführungen und Quellentexte zur Ägyptologie*, Christian Leitz and Louise Gestermann (eds.), a collection of text editions with commentary, covering various genres is planned. The first volume deals with monumental hieroglyphic texts of the Graeco-Roman period: Christian Leitz, *Quellentexte zur Ägyptischen Religion*, Band I: *Die Tempelinschriften der griechisch-römischen Zeit* (Münster, 2004).

In the same series a useful textbook on the literature of the Old and Middle Kingdoms has appeared, which provides an introduction to the literary works of the period and bibliographic references to the text editions in which they are available: Günter Burkard, Heinz J. Thissen, *Einführung in die altägyptische Literaturgeschichte* I. *Altes und Mittleres Reich* (Münster, 2003).

Useful editions of a number of classical texts have appeared in the series *Kleine Ägyptische Texte* edited by Wolfgang Helek † and Hartwig Altenmüller.

I. SCRIPT AND TRANSLITERATION

A) SCRIPT



There are basically two forms of script. Texts carved on monuments are written in hieroglyphic form, where the pictorial character of the sign is clearly recognisable (such as those used in this book). A cursive form of hieroglyphs (hieratic), was used for texts written in ink mainly on papyrus, writing boards or ostraca (pot shards or flakes of limestone).

Texts are mostly written from right to left (Fig. 1a. & 1c.), but also in the other direction (Fig. 1b. & 1d.), and they can run either horizontally (Fig. 1a. & 1b.) or vertically (Fig. 1c. & 1d.). In this book, they are written from left to right; the last of the reading exercises, however, runs from right to left. In Egyptian texts there are neither spaces between words nor

punctuation. Although hieroglyphs are pictorial represent-ations, the Egyptian script is primarily phonetic and not pictorial, i.e. most of the signs have phonetic values. The semi-consonants w and i are not written at all in the earliest texts but appear more frequently over time, more often in word stems than in endings.

B) TRANSLITERATION

§ 2

Egyptian has 24 consonantal phonemes. For their transliteration and their approximate phonetic values see § 5. The uniliteral signs dealt with there form the Egyptian alphabet (as reconstructed by modern scholars) and their sequence is that used in dictionaries and vocabularies. Vowels were not written and are therefore not considered.

1) LOGOGRAMS (also called "Ideograms")

§ 3

Logograms can depict the object they designate:

 $r^{c}.w$ "sun"; hw.t "house"; hr "face"

or they can have symbolic meaning:

1 : 1

"

dšr (flamingo) for dšr "to be red", in dšr.t "the red land", i.e. "desert"

(three strokes) designate plural

§ 1

2 Script and Transliteration

Some signs can both depict the object designated and have symbolic content:

 \odot r^{c} .w "sun" or "day"; ?? ib "heart" or "thought", "understanding", "wish"

2) PHONOGRAMS

§ 4 a) LOGOGRAM AS A COMBINATION OF CONSONANTS (following the rebus-principle)

When used in this way, the sign loses its logographic character and becomes a pure phonogram, in the examples above a bi-literal (cp. § 6).

§ 5 b) UNI-LITERALS (pointers to conventional pronunciation in brackets)

```
()
                                                             (as in "loch")
        (as in "hard", Semitic aleph)
                                                             (as in German "ich")
       i (as in "in", Semitic yod)
W.W
                                                             (voiced s as in "nose")
                                                         Z
       y (as in "baby")
                                                         S
           (glottal stop, Semitic avin)
                                                             (as in "shape")
        w (as in "way" or "pool")
                                                Λ
                                                         k, q (Semitic kaf)
        b
                                                         k
ìΙ
       p
                                                         g
       f
氮
                                                         ſ
                                                             (as in "itch")
                                                         d
        r
                                                         d
                                                             (voiced as in
        h
                                                             "jungle")
        h (like Semitic emphatic h)
```

By the Middle Kingdom, z and s are no longer distinguished phonetically; this applies in part to t and t, as well as d and d, so that, alongside historically correct writings, one finds cases where these signs have been interchanged. In this book and are transliterated as s. $\forall y$ at the end of a word can only be followed by the additional endings t (feminine), w (plural) and a determinative, but by no other phonetic sign. The

Egyptian script has no distinct sign for l, for which it uses 3, n or r (also 4) in the Late Period).

Further uni-literals:

w. m (actually im), $\forall n, \delta$ for t or \underline{t} (actually ti), $\underline{\mathbb{A}}$, $\underline{\mathbb{A}}$, $\underline{\mathbb{A}}$ m at the beginning of a word.

c) BI-LITERALS § 6

	3w		p}		ķ3	- In	st
	3b, mr		pr	. 19	ḥт	Yoyoy	š 3
	iw	12	рḥ	$\sqrt{t_0}$	ḥп	Į (šw
	im, gs	: •	m3	\rightarrow	ḥr	y	šn
	im	8	mi		hs	1	šs
. •	in		mn	:	<u>ḥḍ</u>	; _W	šd
	ir) (mr		<u>þ</u> 3	· ·	ķs
	is	ķ.	mr		þ°		ķd
-,	3		mḥ		<u></u> ht	ř †	k 3
	w}	M	ms	18 27	<u>h</u> 3	x 1	km
	w ^c		mt	Server.	<u>h</u> n	·* jj·-	gm
	wp	$\langle \rangle$	nw	hid	<u>h</u> n):	B
	wn		nw	<i>/\text{\lambda}</i>	<u>h</u> r	0	ti
	wn		nb	,	s;	₩ 1 11	tm
,	wr	\P	nm	4 4	s;		<u>В</u>
	w <u>d</u>	.)	ns	:	sw	i 1 p./.	₫³
	b3	ι δ.	nd	// //	sn	[\ /]	₫w
	bḥ, ḥw	.杂.	rw	X,	sk	, ,,,,}	₫r

4 Script and Transliteration

§ 7 d) TRI-LITERALS

	^c n <u>h</u>	w3h	hk3	(i) hpr	· tw
ij	ιμς	nfr	htp	s <u>d</u> m	

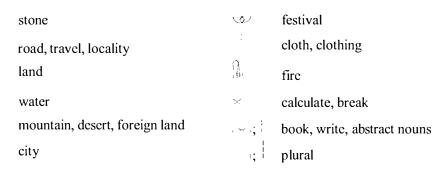
§ 8 e) SIGN COMBINATIONS

 $\frac{1}{2} mn \qquad \frac{m}{m}mw \qquad nw \qquad \frac{1}{2} i \qquad tr \qquad 1 \quad w3d$ $\frac{1}{2} < \cdots iyi \text{ "to come"}; \qquad (\quad \text{and} \quad) \text{ in } \cdots \qquad sm \text{ "to go"}$

§ 9 3) DETERMINATIVES

The following is a selection of the most common determinatives:

À	man	2.1	embrace
. N.	woman		come, go
13. No.	people	D.	turn back
70 202	eat, drink, think, speak		leg, stride
A	load, carry		cross, tresspass
2 $_{2}$; \sim	enemy, death	٠.	skin, quadruped
3) 3)	strength, action	100	bird, insect
$\tilde{\sigma}_{i}^{i}$	praise, plead, greet		small, bad, weak
<i>(</i>)	child	.9	flutter, alight
*;;;\dot(, \);	god, king		tree
20 4	sec	S. Contraction of the Contractio	plant, flower
۷.	nose, breath, rejoice, anger		wood, tree
	flesh, limb		heaven, sky, above
-^-	negation, nothing	• . •	night
¥	like 🖔	(")	sun, day, time



Most words end with a determinative. It has no phonetic value but points to the meaning of the word. It helps, for example, to distinguish between words whose stems have the same consonants:

$$w3d$$
 "to be green, fresh" $w3d$ "a green stone" spr "to plead" spr "to arrive (at)" spr "plan" spr "to fall"

4) SPECIAL FEATURES

§ 10

a) When a vertical stroke is appended to a sign (depending on the word, accompanied by the feminine ending *t* or plural strokes), the sign is often to be read as a logogram, which does not require a determinative:

```
hr "face" 'S.w "arm" nw.t (niw.t) "city"
```

The stroke can, however, also function as a space filler:

b) An oblique stroke sometimes replaces complicated determinatives:

```
for it is msi "to give birth"
```

- c) Sign combinations, inversion of signs and other deviant writings:
 - 1. for aesthetic reasons, e.g. to form a neater grouping:

2. for hierarchical reasons (honorific transposition): mi R^c w "like Re", hm-nti

6 Script and Transliteration

"servant of god; priest"; s3 nsw "son of the king, prince"; hw.t ntr "mansion of god, temple"

- **3.** In historic writings:
 - a. Phonetic change swr > swi "to drink" (not swri!) fsi > swi "to cook"
 - **b.** Archaic writings \neg, \neg, \neg, \neg for it "father"; \neg, \neg, \neg, \neg for ir.y p°.t "prince"

§ 11 5) PHONETIC COMPLEMENTS

a) In order to clarify the reading of multi-literal signs which have more than one phonetic value, uni-literal signs are often added:

in 3b "to wish" and mr "to suffer"
in wh "to place, remain" and ski "to perish"

b) For aesthetic-graphic reasons (grouping of signs to form a neat block), uni-literal signs often accompany multi-literal signs even in cases where there can be no confusion:

Tenh de nfr de hpr o mi

Phonetic complements usually follow their signs, but they can also precede (e.g. t in front of tw) or precede and follow the sign (e.g. t before tm and t).

c) Phonetic Determinatives: Some words have determinatives that do not fit their meaning. They are written because they fit the context in another word where they have formed a close association with phonograms that appear in both words. From the Middle Kingdom onwards (for) is found as a determinative with kd and d in kd "to build, to form (pots)" and as a phonetic determinative in kd "travel (by water)".

§ 12 6) CONVENTIONAL PRONUNCIATION

Since the Egyptian script does not indicate vowels, when pronouncing Egyptian words an e is conventionally inserted between consonants in cases where no 3, $^{\circ}$ or so-called semi-consonant ($^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$

7) TRANSLITERATION – ADDITIONAL NOTATION

§ 13

In the transliteration of some Egyptian words, two morphological separators are used to clarify their structure:

- separates a word stem from a grammatical ending (e.g. plural w, feminine t) or a tense element (§§ 14ff, 22ff, 68ff)
- separates suffix-pronouns from a word stem, a grammatical ending or a tense element (§§ 28, 68 ff).

Other notations:

- brackets what is not written in hieroglyphs; added by editor for grammatical clarification
- brackets what the editor considers to be an error in the hieroglyphic text
- < > brackets emendations by the editor
- brackets damaged text in the original, but added by the editor

II. ACCIDENCE AND SYNTAX

A) THE NOUN

1) GENDER AND NUMBER

§ 14

There are two genders, masculine and feminine.

Abstract nouns are usually feminine, e.g. \(\sigma \) \(\sigma \) \(dw.t\\\ "evil", \sigma \) \(nfr.t\\\\ "good".\) Nouns have singular, plural and dual forms.

a) ENDINGS

§ 15

Masculine: two groups (1) without an ending, (2) with ending -w (often not written). Feminine: with ending -t

	NOUNS				
singular		plural		dual	
m. ø	sn "brother"	.w	sn.w	.wy	sn.wy
mw	hf3.w "snake"	.ww	hf3.ww "snakes"	.wwy	wwy "(the two) arms"
ft	sn.t "sister"	.wt	sn.wt	.ty	sn.ty

§ 16 b) WRITINGS:

1. The masculine ending -w is usually not written:

- **2.** The feminine ending -*t* is sometimes not written.
- 3. The plural can be written in the following ways:

```
Three logograms – an archaic writing pr.ww "houses"

Three groups of phonograms rn.w "names"

Three determinatives nh.wt "sycamores"

or (predominantly) with the plural determinative rot, e.g. rot hm.wt "women".
```

4. The dual is indicated by the reduplication of signs:

```
Two logograms | pr.wwy | "(the) two houses"

Two determinatives | thm.wy | "(the) two obelisks"

Or phonetically with w and dual determinative | (phonetic value y) | " | v | v | "(the) two arms".
```

5. Collective nouns are written like plurals but are grammatically singular:

```
mw "water" is usually construed as a singular, rarely as a plural.
```

6. When followed by a suffix-pronoun, some feminine nouns have an additional -w that precedes the feminine t ending: $1 + x + dp \cdot t$ "boat" and $1 + c \cdot t = dpw \cdot t = f$ "his boat".

§ 17 c) SPECIAL FEATURES

1. Exercise (m. sg.) means "person"; rmt.w (m. pl.) "people" can sometimes also be found as a writing for the collective written) or for the singular rmt "person".

- 2. *ih.t* "thing" is feminine, but when used with the meaning "something" or property" it is masculine.
- 3. Foreign place names are construed as feminines:

Rinw hr.t "Upper-Retenu" (part of Syria-Palestine)

1 GENITIVE

a) DIRECT GENITIVE

§ 18

In this construction, which expresses possession or belonging, two nouns are juxtaposed. The first is the *nomen regens* (noun of possession), the second the *nomen rectum* (noun If the possessor):

s w b "son of a / the priest"

nb.t pr.w "lady of the house"

b) INDIRECT GENITIVE

§ 19

In the indirect genitive construction, rather than being directly juxtaposed, the nomen regens and the nomen rectum are linked by the nisbe-adjective of the preposition n \$ 23) which functions as the genitive-adjective:

	GENITIVE-ADJECTIVE				
	masc.	fem.			
sg.	<i>n</i> (.y)	$\sim n.t$			
pl.	(*) + n.w	n.(w)t			



r3 n.y Km.t

"the language of Egypt"

hm.wt n.(w)t wr.w "the wives of the princes"

If the nomen rectum is separated from the nomen regens by another word (e.g. an adjective or direct genitive), then the indirect genitive is generally used:



s.t Hr.w n.t ^cnh.w

"the Horus-Throne of the living"

s.t wr.t n.t d^cm

"the great throne of (i.e. made of) gold"

3) COORDINATION AND DISJUNCTION

§ 20 a) COORDINATION: there is no specific word for "and". Coordination is expressed by

1. Juxtaposition (the rule):

Y C B THE BOW.wt=tn pr.ww=tn "your offices and your houses"

2. Prepositions hr "upon" or hn^c "with", both used for "and":

The storm and rain"

ms.w=i hnc sn.w=i "my children and my kin"

§ 21 b) DISJUNCTION: "or" is either not expressed or is indicated by a following + ? r3-pw

ts.w nb h3.ty-5.w nb "every commander or every prince"

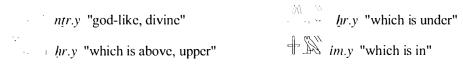
m nb m sn m hnms r3-pw "as lord, as brother or as friend" (m is here the "m of predication", § 43.1a).

B) THE ADJECTIVE

1) FORMS

Adjectives have feminine and plural forms like nouns (§ 14ff). They are derived either a) from verbal stems, usually without an ending in the masculine:

§ 23 or b) from nouns and prepositions to which is added the ending y, the so-called *nishe*:



	Nisbe-ENDINGS		
	masc. fem.		
sing.	.y	.yt	
plur.	.yw	.ywt	

Note the writings of the following *nisbe*-adjectives:

1. im.y "which/who is in" – from the preposition m "in" (see § 35):

	masculine	feminine
sing.	im.y or	im.yt
plur.	im.yw + D }	im.ywt

2. hnt.y "which/who is in front of" – from the preposition hnt "in front of" (see § 35):

	masculine	feminine	
sing.	Int.y	Įmt.yt	
plur.	hnt.yw	hnt.ywt	

3. Some writings of these adjectives are based on dual forms (on the rebus-principle):

ntr nw.ty "city god" (not "god of the two cities")

Hr.w 3h.ty "Horus of the horizon" (not "Horus of the two horizons")

2) USAGE OF THE ADJECTIVE

a) As the attribute to a noun, it follows the noun and agrees with it in gender and number:

hrr.t.nfr.t "the beautiful flower".

b) As a noun: dw.t "evil" (fcm./ abstract noun)

hft.y "opponent, the enemy" (nisbe)

- c) As a predicate: in the *nfr sw* Sentence (§ 56).
- d) In epithets adjectives can be qualified by a noun; their gender and number arc determined by the antecedent: "Amun, in the country of the excellent of counsels", "(The goddess) Hathor, "I nfr.t. hr beautiful of countenance".
- e) Combined with the preposition r, it functions as the comparative, there being no special form of the adjective in comparisons: $wr \ r \ it = f$ "greater than his father".

3) SPECIAL FEATURES

a) \sqrt{r} or \sqrt{r} ir.y (prepositional adverb from r "to") "belonging to" (invariable) can replace the third person suffix-pronoun when used to express possession (§ 28 end).

24

§ 25

- **b)** $\sim nb$ "every, all" is only used as an adjective, never as a noun. In place of "all" as a noun: $si \ nb$ "every man", $si \ nb$ "everyone", $si \ nb$ "everything". In formulaic expressions the endings (fcm. and pl.) are often not written: $si \ nb \ nb \ nb \ nb$ "every good (and) pure thing".
- c) ky "other" precedes the noun and has the following forms:

	masculine	feminine
sing.	ky ∽ŠŠŠ	k.t
plur.	ky.ny	k.t

ky sp "another time"; ky sp "another time"; ky sp "another time";

The expression kt ih.t, lit. "other thing(s)", can replace the plural form. It regularly precedes the noun. It is often used as a noun with the meaning "other (people), others": also kt hy.

d) An indirect genitive can replace an adjective as the attribute of a noun: $ms^c = f(x) \cdot ms^c =$

C) PRONOUNS

1) PERSONAL PRONOUNS

§ 26 a) INDEPENDENT PRONOUNS

	singular	plural		
1.c.	ink : "I"	1.c.	inn (XXIII), Y "we"	
2.m.	ntk v "you" (older form twt = 500)	2.c.	nttn ; ; (; ; ;) "you"	
2.f.	ntt ' 'you" (older form ')	2.c.	ntin i i, (i i) 'you'	
3.m.	$ntf \stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ "he" (older form $swt \stackrel{\sim}{\downarrow}$)	2.0		
3.f.	nts , "she"	3.c.	ntsn they"	

Usage:

- 1. In Nominal Sentences:
 - a. as the subject of an *ink*-Sentence (§§ 50-52)
 - b. as the predicate of a pw-Sentence (§ 53)
- 2. As subject of the infinitive (§ 83 b)
- 3. As the pronominal subject in the *in*-Construction (§§ 119–120)

b) DEPENDENT PRONOUNS

§ 27

	singular	plural	
1.c.	wi 🔑 "1, me"	1.c.	n "we, us"
2.m	$tw^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{2})$ "you"		
2.f.	tn . () "you"	2.c.	tn , () "you"
3.m.	sw: "he, him"	3.c.	
3.f.	sv^{\mid}, \mid (,) "she, her"	3.c.	$sn^{\parallel \perp \parallel} + (+ - +)$ "they, them"
neuter	st ic "it"		

Usage:

- 1. As the object of all forms of the verb (which it follows), including participles (§§ 98–104), the Future Verbal Adjective (§ 112) and, in exceptional cases, the infinitive (§ 83d). It can also have reflexive meaning since there is no distinct reflexive pronoun.
- 2. As the subject in an Adverbial Sentence (§ 44 c), following the particles (37) or (less frequent) without introductory particle. Here, the indefinite pronoun ("one" can also serve as the subject.
- 3. After (§ 37) in the negated Adverbial Sentence (§ 47).
- 4. As the subject in an Adjectival Sentence (§ 56).
- 5. st can serve as the object of an infinitive (§ 84).

§ 28 c) SUFFIX-PRONOUNS

	singular	plural		dual	
1.c.	=i	1.c.	=n "we, us, our"	1.c.	=ny \\
2.m.	<i>=k</i> ¹.		1		=tny \(\tilde{\tiilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\t
2.f.	<i>=<u>t</u> = ¬</i> (△) "you, your"	2.0.	"you, your"	2.0.	= <u>I</u> ny \\
3.m.	=f ² . "he, him, his"	3.c.	$= sn^{\frac{1}{1}}, \frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{1}$ (1) "they, them, their"	3.0	[]
3.f.	=s ^{3.} (→) "she, her"	3.0.	"they, them, their"	3.0.	=sny ~~~~
"one"	=tw / h				

Note: With dual nouns 1 $ky = \frac{1}{2} fy = \frac{3}{3} sy$ Usage:

- 1. Expresses possession after a noun: s = s = f "his son"
- 2. As the subject of the finite verb in the suffix-conjugations: sdm = f "he hears" (§§ 68ff).
- 3. After prepositions (§§ 35-36)
- **4.** After infinitives: with *intransitive* verbs subject (§ 83); with *transitive* verbs object (subject only if the infinitive has both an object and a subject, § 84).

Note:

- 1. The suffix-pronoun =i is sometimes not written, e.g. when followed by a dependent pronoun used with reflexive meaning (§ 27).
- 2. ir.y (\$\frac{1}{3}\) (\$\frac{25}{3}\) an replace suffixes of the 3rd person (possessive):

 "His majesty had sent an army, (\$\frac{25}{3}\) (\$\frac{25}{3}\) (\$\frac{25}{3}\) (\$\frac{25}{3}\) is eldest son was its commander (lit.: the commander thereof)."

2) DEMONSTRATIVES

a) ADJECTIVAL DEMONSTRATIVES

§ 29

	_	singular	plural	dual
known	m.	pw \ \ pwy \ \ "this"	ipw \\ "these"	ipwy \ "these (two)"
	f.	tw twy "this"	iptw \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	iptwy \
:	m.	pn "this"	ipn \"these"	ipny 11
near	f.	tn "this"	iptn "these"	iptny how
far	m.	pf "yon, that"	ipf "those"	ipfy !
	f.	tf - "yon that"	iptf \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	iptfy in it

b) NOMINAL DEMONSTRATIVES

§ 30

GROUP 1 (without 👵)				
known	c.	nw		
near	c.	nn i, i.		
far	c.	nf -		

GROUP 2 (with 🗒)				
	m.	<i>p</i> 3	William D.	
near	f.	B) }:\	
	c.	пз	¥.	
	m.	$p\beta$		
far	f.	tf3		
	c.	nf3		

Note: The pronouns with *n* arc singular and arc often used for the neuter:

Mat is this?"

c) ARTICLE

§ 31

(3, p), (3, t) and (3, t) and (3, t) lose their demonstrative force and function as definite articles ("the"); in spoken Egyptian probably as early as the Middle Kingdom.

For the very rarely expressed indefinite article "a" Egyptian uses the numeral $\frac{1}{2}$ w^c "one".

§ 32 d) POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

		masculine	feminine	common/ plural
1.c. T	my	ptyst www.	Byel Sec. 38	nByel Sec. 35
2.m.	your	p3ye k (18) $(0,0)$	Byok Section	$n!y = k - \dots$
2.f.	your	physical Control	Byst	$n3yet = 4e_{x,y,z}$
3.m.	his	physic Section	Byef	$n y y f = \vee, \dots$
3.f.	her	phys are by	Byex	nByes (e.)
1.pl.	our	psych www.	t3v=n V . N₁	$n\beta y \circ n = b \circ x$
2.pl.	your	$p\beta$ y \circ tn β	By to	$n!y/m \rightarrow \infty$
3.pl.	their	psyskn or be, as	By sn	nlyesn

§ 33 e) USAGE OF THE DEMONSTRATIVES (§§ 29–32)

1	1	D.	-	:	:	_	
1	.	20	าร	П	1	U.	n

a. Adjectival demonstratives follow the noun:

"Then she repeated for him have midw.t m this matter."

 ${f b}$. The nominal demonstrative, the article and the possessive adjective ${f precede}$ the noun:

- 2. Singular and plural
- **a.** The adjectival demonstratives occur almost only in the singular.
- **b.** The plural and dual forms of the adjectival demonstratives are only commonly found in Old Egyptian and in religious texts. In place of the plural forms, a nominal demon strative followed by the genitive-adjective n.y "of" (§ 19) is used. The noun is normally in the plural, sometimes in the singular:

nn n.y sr.w "these officials"

3. Absolute usage of the nominal demonstratives (i.e. as a noun):

hr m-ht hrw.w sw3i(.w) hr nn "Now, after days had passed after this (event)..."

4. The adjectival demonstratives $\stackrel{1}{\sim} - pf$ and $\stackrel{2}{\sim} - tf$ are used to refer to something with either respect or disdain: $\stackrel{2}{\sim} \stackrel{1}{\sim} - pf$ "that (vile) enemy"; $\stackrel{2}{\sim} \stackrel{1}{\sim} \stackrel{1}{\sim} \stackrel{1}{\sim} - pf$ "that noble Residence".

3) INTERROGATIVES (for their usage see § 148)

§ 34

or { }	in, in-iw	introduces a question, remains untranslated
4 A	išst	"what?"
· · · · ·	m	"who, what?"
	ḥr m	"why?"
<u> </u>	r m	"why, to what purpose?"
	ḥr sy išst	"why?"
A PA	mi m	"how?"
\$70 % \$\$	ptr/pti	"who, what?" (< 11. pw tr)
i To a ser	si	"who, what, which?"
()	iḫ	"what?"
	ţn	"where, whence, where to?"

D) PREPOSITIONS and their nisbe forms

Prepositions precede not only nouns or suffix-pronouns but also clauses (like conjunctions) since verb-forms can be nominalised, i.e. used as nouns.

§ 35 1) SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS

11: 80 (0	imytw	"between"
ÜÜ.	m	(with suffix-pronoun) "in, out of, through (instrumental), with" introduces a predicate (§§ 43.1a): "m of predication" before infinitives: with verbs of movement replacing hr (§§ 85, 86, 93) with Aorist selm=f: "as, as truly as" (§ 70.2c) with (Historic) Perfect selm=f: "when" (§ 72.2)
\$Q	mi	nisbe: im.y (§ 23) "like, according to" with Aorist sdm=f: "as when, according as" (§ 70.2c) with sdm.t=f: "like" (§ 73)
, S	n	"to, for, because of" (indicates dative / indirect object) temporal: "within" with infinitive: "because of" with (Historic) Perfect $sdm = f(\S 72.2)$: "because" with (Historic) Perfect $sdm = f(\S 72.2)$: "because his might was great" nisbe: $N = n \cdot y \cdot (\S 23)$
	r	(with suffix-pronoun between the sum of the suffix pronoun between the sum of

\$ £	ḥn ^ς	"together with"; "and" (§ 20) with infinitive: continues previous verb-form (cf. § 87 2a)	
☆	ķr	(with suffix-pronoun also or	
	<u>ḥ</u> r	"under, with" (also with sense of "carrying something") nishe: hr.y (§ 23)	
: ' .	þr	"near, with, under (temporal, e.g. a king), to (a person)"	
Nes .	<u>l</u> yft	"opposite, in front of, in accordance with" with infinitive: "at the time of" (§ 85.2) with Aorist sdm=f: "when (temporal), according as" (§ 70.2c) nishe:	
·ir· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> Į</u> int	local: "in front of, from, among" temporal: "before" nisbe: Int.y "foremost" (§ 23)	
	tp	"upon" nisbe: tp.y "who/which is upon, first, chief" (§ 23)	
**	₫r	"since, because" with (Historic) Perfect sdm=f: "since, because of" (§ 72.2) with sdm.t=f: "since, before, until" (§ 73.2)	
2) COMPOU	ND PREI	POSITIONS	§ 36
Sec.		m- ^c .w "in the hand of, together with, from, with (in the possession of), through"	
1. A		m-b3h "in front of, in the presence of"	

h3 "behind, around"

m-m "among"

m/r/hr-h3.t "in front of"

m-ht "behind, after"

with (Historic) Perfect sdm=f (§ 72.2): "after"

with infinitive: "after"

m-s3 "behind, after"

r-gs "beside"

hft-hr "in the presence of, in front of"

E) PARTICLES

§ 37 1) NON-ENCLITIC PARTICLES always take first position in a clause

	iw	a) "it is the case"; introduces clauses that make a statement of fact: in Complex Verb Forms (§§ 90–94), in Adverbial Sentences (§ 44); b) semantically and syntactically neutral "prop"-word for a pronominal subject in embedded Adverbial Sentences (§ 46 b) and in the Pseudo-verbal Construction (§§ 86–88); c) "circumstantial converter" (§ 46 b).
$\mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{O}_{+}}$		introduces a wish (§ 75.1): "oh" (usually not translated); sec also § 140 a.
∭g .	is <u>t</u>	(also st , ist ; older form $\frac{1}{2}isk$, sk) "while, as, in the meantime"; introduces main and subordinate clauses (§ 46 a, 97 b):
<u>()</u>	ti	same meaning as ist
<u> </u>	wn.t	conjunction "because" (< n wn.t, sec n.tt)
Wight 1 Brys e	m≠k	<pre>< particle (?) m(i) "behold" + suffix-pronoun further forms: (f.)</pre>
-2-n,	nn	negative particle: negative equivalent of iw (§ 47);

introduces an object clause following some verbs (e.g. rh "to know"): n.tt rh n.tt "know that ..."; also conjunction "because" (< n n.tt). Often combined with prepositions to form a conjunction: dr ntt "since", hr n.tt, nr n-n.tt "because". hwy, hw: with Subjunctive sdm=f (§ 75.1) introducing wishes "Would that ..." (or left untranslated). (§ 74.5); (also 'so", "then"; with Future (Prospective) sdm=f (§ 74.5); with Subjunctive sdm=f (§ 75.1). 2) ENCLITIC PARTICLES always "lean" (Grk. enklitikos) upon a preceding word. § 38 "truly" is wnnt "indeed, really" "pray, do" m $(i)r \cdot f$ indicates emphasis; suffix-pronoun originally variable hm "assuredly, indeed" "but, however" swt "now" grt "indeed, truly" F) NUMERALS 1) CARDINAL NUMBERS § 39 a) WRITINGS: ones (in dates often ten thousands tens (in dates of ten () hundred thousands

millions

9

hundreds

thousands

iw + suffix-pronoun, but nn + dependent pronoun (§ 27).

22 Accidence and Syntax

b) READING:

1	w ^c .w	515	6	sis.w	1.1.1	100	<i>š.t</i> (fem.)	6
2	sn.wy		7	sf]1.w	1.17 10:	1,000	þЗ	F A
3	hmt.w	$O_{1} = O_{0}$	8	hmn.w	Tett Ted	10,000	₫b ^c	ii I
4	fd.w	**************************************	9	ps <u>d</u> .w	11.3.	100,000	ḥfn	Fil
5	di.w	Pu	10	m₫.w	()	1,000,000	hh	M.
						10,000,000	šn	\bigcirc

c) USAGE

- The number follows its noun (cp. "\$20"), which is usually in the singular, less frequently in the plural (never plural with the numbers 1 and 2).
- The numbers 1 and 2 are treated as adjectives (§ 24). All other numerals are nouns.
- The numbers 3 10 also have feminine forms ending in -t.
- h3 and h4 can also precede the noun, which is introduced by the "m of predication" (§ 43.1a) or the genitive-adjective (§ 19).

§ 40 2) ORDINAL NUMBERS

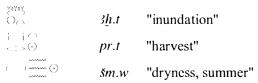
- "first": (x, y) = tp.y (nisbe of the preposition tp "upon", § 35).
- "second" to "ninth": with ending $nw \in \mathbb{R}^n$ fd.w-nw "fourth".
- "Tenth" and higher ordinal numbers: with participle mh "that which fills",
 - " h 10 "that which fills ten" = "tenth".

§ 41 3) DATES

"year" $\bigcap rnp.t$, in dates $\bigcap rnp.t$ sp (alternative reading: B.t-sp).

"day" Θ hrw.w (r'.w in the combination $\sim r'$.w nb "every day"), in dates sw.

Seasons:



ŝ		H. 67
Ų	tp.y	"first (month)"
11	3bd 2	"second month"
11.	3hd 3	"third month"
/ A	3bd 4	"fourth month"

Example: To the term of the second of the se

"Year 39, fourth month of the inundation, day 19"

G) NON-VERBAL SENTENCES

The **predicate** of a non-verbal sentence can be formed by 1) an adverbial phrase [Adverbial Sentence], 2) a nominal phrase [Nominal Sentence], or 3) an adjectival phrase [Adjectival Sentence].

The **subject** is always nominal, i.e. a noun, an independent pronoun or a nominalised verb form.

Non-verbal sentences indicate a state. Their tense is non-specific but determined by their context as present, past or future.

1) ADVERBIAL SENTENCES

§ 42

WORDORDER: subject – predicate

The predicate is formed by an adverb or its syntactic equivalent, i.e.

- preposition + nominal expression (noun, suffix-pronoun or infinitive) or
- Old Perfective (§ 81).

Adverbial Sentences are either *independent* (main clauses) or *embedded* (translated as subordinate clauses).

A further distinction is made between *simple* and *extended* Adverbial Sentences.

a) INDEPENDENT ADVERBIAL SENTENCES

§ 43 1. Simple adverbial main clau	uses
------------------------------------	------

a. Basic form: noun (+ adjective) + preposition + noun

At the end of a medical prescription:

Output

From m of m of m which m is m which m is m which m is m in m in

Most such sentences are sentence names:

Nb.t=i-m-nbw "My mistress (is) the Golden One (i.e. Hathor)." (The preposition m in the last two examples is the so-called "m of predication".)

7mn(.w)-m-\beta.t "Amun is at the forefront."

 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = Sn = i - hn^{\epsilon} (=i)$ "My brother is with me."

b. The focus is on the subject, which takes the form of a marked independent personal pronoun (§ 26); infrequent.

ink ds(=i) m hc.wt "I myself was in joy."

Note:

Negation of such sentences with --- in place of ____ (§ 37, 47):

 $\mathcal{P}(x,y) = \mathbf{1}$ $\mathcal{P}(x,y) =$

§ 44 2. Extended adverbial main clauses

a. Introduced by \\ iw (\§ 37):

A pronominal subject is expressed by a suffix-pronoun (§ 28):

iw=i hr hs.wt n.t hr nsw "I am/was under the favour of the king (lit. of by the king)."

Omission of the subject is possible:

iw mi shr ntr "(It) was like the plan of god."

b. Introduced by the verb *wnn* "to exist", which specifies the tense by converting the non-verbal sentence into a verbal sentence.

wnn + subject + adverbial predicate expresses future:

wnn b3k m-s3 nb=f "The servant will be behind his master."

A pronominal subject is expressed by a suffix-pronoun (§ 28):

wnn= $fm \ hbd \ n(.y) \ R^{c}(.w)$ "He will be in the disfavour of Re."

c. Introduced by m=k (§ 37):

m=tn šps.wt hr šd.w "Lo, noble (ladics) are (now) on rafts."

had nothing is (now) a possessor of treasures."

A pronominal subject is expressed by a dependent personal pronoun (§ 27):

m=k wi r gs=k "Lo, I am at your side."

mok tw 3 "Lo, you are (now) here."

b) EMBEDDED ADVERBIAL SENTENCES

An Adverbial Sentence can be embedded within or attached to a main clause. Here it expresses a circumstance that can be understood as a temporal, causal or modal subordinate clause.

§ 45 1. Simple embedded adverbial clauses

"The gods set out, having disguised themselves as dancers,

Hnm.w hn sn hr kni Khnum with them carrying the baggage". (modal)

"I spent three days alone, " ib=i m sn.nw=i my heart (alone) as my companion". (modal)

§ 46 2. Extended embedded adverbial clauses

a. Introduced by $ist^{-\frac{1}{12}} \le l ist^{-\frac{1}{12}} \le l st^{-\frac{1}{12}} \le l (\$ 37)$ (also $-\frac{1}{12} = l (\$ 37)$); after Dyn. 12 also $-\frac{1}{12} \le l (\$ 37)$ (also $-\frac{1}{12} \le l (\$ 37)$);

They (Re and Amun) smite for him (King Thutmosis II) his enemies, His Majesty being in his palace." (modal – st introduces the emphasised adverbial adjunct of an Emphatic Construction – $see \S 70.1$)

it=i pw ntf ink s3=f wd.n= $f^{\$71}$ n(=i) wnn(=i) hr ns.t=f isk wi m im.y s\$=f "He (Amun) is my (Thutmosis III's) father, I am his son. He decreed for me that I should be upon his throne while I was still a fledgling." (temporal – isk introduces the emphasised adverbial adjunct of an Emphatic Construction – see § 71.1)

"Year 8, White His Majesty was in the hill country of Retenu." (temporal)

"I spent many years under King Intef : " ist t3 pn hr s.t-hr=f while/when this land was under his charge." (temporal)

A pronominal subject is expressed by a dependent personal pronoun (§ 27):

b. Introduced by *iw* (only with pronominal subject, i.e. suffix-pronoun):

"Men and women rejoice, we we will have fine in the weak in the we

"I became an officer in place of my father, " iw=i m sri (when) I was (still) a youth." (temporal)\

Note:

In the course of time, *iw* develops into a so-called "circumstantial converter" and then also introduces adverbial subordinate clauses with noun subjects. This only occurs regularly in Late Egyptian, but is already attested in the 11th Dynasty: "It (the gazelle) gave birth upon it (i.e. on the rock), which is already attested in the 11th Dynasty: "It (the gazelle) gave birth upon it (i.e. on the rock), which is already attested in the 11th Dynasty: "It (the gazelle) gave birth upon it (i.e. on the rock), which is already attested in the 11th Dynasty: "It (the gazelle) gave birth upon it (i.e. on the rock), which is already attested in the 11th Dynasty: "It (the gazelle) gave birth upon it (i.e. on the rock), which is already attested in the 11th Dynasty: "It (the gazelle) gave birth upon it (i.e. on the rock), which is already attested in the 11th Dynasty: "It (the gazelle) gave birth upon it (i.e. on the rock), which is already attested in the 11th Dynasty: "It (the gazelle) gave birth upon it (i.e. on the rock), which is already attested in the 11th Dynasty: "It (the gazelle) gave birth upon it (i.e. on the rock), which is already attested in the 11th Dynasty: "It (the gazelle) gave birth upon it (i.e. on the rock), which is already attested in the 11th Dynasty: "It (the gazelle) gave birth upon it (i.e. on the rock), which is already attested in the 11th Dynasty: "It (the gazelle) gave birth upon it (i.e. on the rock), which is already attested in the 11th Dynasty: "It (the gazelle) gave birth upon it (i.e. on the rock), which is already attested in the 11th Dynasty: "It (the gazelle) gave birth upon it (i.e. on the rock)."

c) NEGATION of ADVERBIAL SENTENCES

§ 47

1. Introduced by *nn* ("it is not the case that", § 37):

nn s h s (w) = f h r t p(.yw) - t s "The memory of him is not (will not be) with those who are upon earth."

not be) amongst the living." nn rn = f m - m c n h w "His name is not (will not / shall not be)

A pronominal subject, expressed by a dependent personal pronoun (§ 27), follows the negation:

nn wi m hr(.y)-ib=sn "I was not in their midst."

nn s(y) m ib = i "It (the flight) was not in my heart (mind)."

2. Introduced by nn wn or nwn.t

nn wn hn.t m h.t=f "There was no greed in his body."

n wn.t iwms im "There was no lie therein."

3. An embedded adverbial clause is also negated by nn:

§ 48 2) NOMINAL SENTENCES

Nominal Sentences are sentences whose subject and predicate are both formed of nominal expressions. Here, only sentences are dealt with which do not have a nominalised verb form, i.e. a participle, as one of their elements. The latter are dealt with under the *in*-Construction (§ 119–120).

There are three groups of Nominal Sentences:

- a) those where both elements of the sentence are formed by nouns (\S 49);
- b) those where the first element is an independent pronoun ($\S\S 50-52$);
- c) those formed with pw (§§ 53–55).

§ 49 a) NOMINAL SENTENCES WITH TWO NOUNS

Sentence names:

sn.t=fSpd.t "His sister is Sothis."

Pth ts.w=n "Ptah is our commander."

Inalienable matters:

Imn.y rn=f "Ameni is his name." $it=f^{2}3bw (?)$ "His father is Aabu."

In the so-called Balanced Sentence:

My ways are the ways of Anubis" sm.wt =i sm.wt Inp.w "My ways are the ways of

mk.t=t mk.t $R^{c}(.w)$ "Your protection is the protection of Re."

b) INDEPENDENT PRONOUN + NOUN/ADJECTIVE: THE ink-SENTENCE

There are two groups of *ink*-Sentences: with *unstressed* and *stressed* subject.

1. The *ink*-Sentence with an unstressed subject

§ 50

Where the subject is not stressed, but merely identified, it only appears in the form of an independent pronoun for the 1st or 2nd person. In the case of the 3rd person, either the *nfr sw*-Sentence (\S 56) or the *pw*-Sentence (\S 53–55) is used:

1st pers.: ink (1)tm(.w) "I am Atum." 3rd pers.: NN = (7)tm(.w) pw NN pn "This NN is Atum." ink nb i3m.t "I am a lord (possessor) of charm."

ink kb "I am quiet."

2. The *ink*-Sentence with a stressed subject

§ 51

The subject appears in the form of an independent pronoun in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd person:

"He is our lord." ntf s3 Wsir "He is the son of Osiris."

Note: In the case of the 1st and 2nd person, one cannot always distinguish between a stressed and an unstressed subject. Sometimes the context makes this possible:

The cloquent peasant says to the chief steward Rensi: "Do not speak falsehood,

ntk iwsw you are the balance."

Sometimes the stressed subject is followed by the enclitic particle $\int_{-1}^{0.1} is$ (§ 38):

The snake declines the shipwrecked sailor's offers of gifts: "You are not rich in myrrh,

ink is hk3 Pwnt but I am the ruler of Punt."

3. Negation of the ink-Sentence

§ 52

The *ink*-Sentence is negated by $n \dots is$:

n ink is m(w)t"I am not a dead one."

"I am not arrogant (lit.: high of back)."

c) THE pw-SENTENCE

There are two types of pw-Sentences: bi-partite and tri-partite pw-Sentences.

WORD ORDER (in both cases): predicate – subject.

§ 53 1. The bi-partite pw-Sentence

The subject is a demonstrative pronoun (§§ 29–30), as a rule pw, which is invariable, and is further qualified by the predicate.

The predicate is formed either by a noun (a) or an independent pronoun (b):

	it=k pw	"It/he is your father." (a)
	p <u>ḥ</u> r.t pw	"It is a remedy." (a)
THE MARTIN	dp.t m(w)t nn	"This is the taste of death." (a)
* () M : " () *	ntf pw m m3c.t	"It is really him." (b)
A. M. T	ink pw	"It is me." (b)

When the predicate is formed by an indirect genitive construction, pw often splits the genitive construction and immediately follows the *nomen regens*: (P) = (P) + (P) +

§ 54 2. The tri-partite pw-Sentence: noun -pw – noun

This sentence is an extension of the bi-partite pw-Sentence. Originally, the second noun stood in apposition to the subject pw:

th pw ns=k "It is the plummet (of the balance), namely your tongue."

But pw merely serves as the copula between the predicate and the subject: "Your tongue is the plummet".

dmi pw imn.t "The west (i.e. the realm of the dead) is a dwelling."

abomination." bw.t=i pw nm.t ntr "The execution block of god is my

srwh=f pw hmsi.t "Sitting is his treatment."

3. Negation: Beide pw-Sätze werden negiert durch --- ... $\overset{\wedge}{\Downarrow}_{i}$ n ... is § 55 À NO CA - C William L The ih.t=i pw n.w pr.w it=i n ih.t is pw pr.w h3.ty-c.w "Es ist mein Besitz vom Hause meines Vaters, es ist nicht Besitz (vom) Hause des Fürsten." n wr is pw wr im 'wn-ib "Der Große da, der habgierig ist, ist kein (wahrhaft) Großer." 3) ADJEKTIVALSATZ (nfr sw - Satz) § 56 WORTSTELLUNG: Prädikat - Subjekt Prädikat: invariables Adjektiv (§ 22) bzw. Partizip (§§ 98–104) Subjekt: Substantiv (1) oder abhängiges Personalpronomen (§ 27, meist 2. oder 3. Person, nur selten 1. Person) (2). nfr hrr.t tn "Diese Blume ist schön." (1) nfr tw hn^c=i "Du hast es gut bei mir." (2) Oft wird an das Partizip oder Adjektiv die Endung , das "admirative wy", angehängt: nfr.wy sw "Wie schön ist es!" (2) rwd.wy sw ib=i "Wie stark ist es doch, mein Herz!" (2) An Stelle des Partizips kann auch ein Fragepronomen (§ 34) treten: $ptr(i)r = f^{(\S 38)} sw$ "Wer ist er denn?" (2) 4) ADJEKTIVALSATZ mit _____ nn, ____ (vgl. auch § 59): § 57 Hier steht nn ("es gibt/gab nicht") an Stelle des Adjektivs bzw. Partizips. WORTSTELLUNG: Prädikat – Subjekt Die Zeitstufe ist abhängig vom Kontext. nn m³^c.tyw^(§ 23) "Gerechte gibt es nicht." nn dr.w mnmn.t nb.t "Ein Ende von Vieh aller Art gab es nicht." nn wn ph.wy=fy "Sein Ende gibt es nicht."

§ 58 5) EXPRESSIONS OF POSSESSION

Egyptian does not have a verb for "to have/belong to". Possession is expressed by

a) the invariable *nisbe*-adjective n.y (§ 23):

$$n.y$$
 nh $W3d.yt$ (§ 10 c) "Life belongs to Wadjet (Uto)."

A pronominal subject is expressed by a dependent pronoun (§ 27):

n.y sw Ḥr.w "He belongs to Horus." (NB the writing with , phonetic ns, is influenced by the close relationship between the nisbe-adjective and the pronoun.)

b) the preposition n (§ 35) (dative):

c) the preposition $n + \text{suffix-pronoun} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac$

d) the *nishe* n.y + independent pronoun (§ 27):

(n.y + ink > nnk); the initial n.y is not written with the other pronouns.)

$$nnk \ p.t$$
 "To me belongs the sky."

 $ntk \ ^c nh$ "To you belongs life."

ntk nhh d.t "Yours are eternity and everlastingness."

e) nb "lord / possessor of" + direct genitive (§ 18):

ink nb pr.w "I am the lord/owner of a house."

§ 59 6) NON - POSSESSION

Non-possession is expressed by Adjectival Sentences (§ 57).

$$nn + \text{"dative"}$$
 (§ 58 b): $nn = k \text{ st}$ "It does not belong to you."

or _____nn wn + noun + genitive: ______nn wn ib n.y si "Man has no understanding (lit.: there does not exist the heart / understanding of a man)."

H) THE VERB

TERMINOLOGY: radical, root, stem

As in the case of the Semitic languages, the meaning of a word is dependent upon an abstract grammatical entity known as the "root" which comprises a number of radicals (root consonants). The stem is formed from the root, which can be modified, e.g. by reduplication of a radical, by addition of the causative prefix s, and (unwritten) vowels. Grammatical endings (fem. t and plural w) and other elements (see e.g. §§ 68, 76, 80) are appended to the stem.

1) VERB CLASSES

The formal classification of a verb is dependent on three criteria:

a) THE NUMBER OF ROOT CONSONANTS

§ 60

Verbs are classified according to the number of radicals in their root. They form the following classes (in order of frequency):

3 radicals	sdm	"to hear"
2 radicals	₫d	"to speak"
4 radicals	ws <u>t</u> n	"to stride"

There is one verb with 1 radical: i "to say"

and several with 5 radicals, e.g. The harm to roar".

b) CAUSATIVE S

§ 61

A verb is given causative meaning through the addition of the prefix s:

"cause to remain" (
$$< mn$$
 "remain")

$$s + mn$$
"cause to remain" ($< mn$ "remain")

"cause to live, vivify" ($< nh$ "to live")

In the case of verbs that have w as their first consonant, this consonant is usually elided in the causative:

$$s + b$$
 "purify" ($w^c h$ "to be pure")

§ 62 c) MODIFIABILITY OF THE ROOT

- 1. Strong verbs are invariable; they have two, three or four radicals.
- 2. Weak verbs are variable and one distinguishes three groups as follows:

§ 63 a. Ultimae infirmae verbs (ult. inf.)

The final radical is weak (i, y, or w).

tertiae infirmae (IIIae inf.):

mri "to love"

msi "to give birth"

rsw "to rejoice"

quartae infirmae (IVae inf.):

mseli "to hate"

mswy "to be new"

Note: Some verbs with *i* as their final radical are strong, and therefore their root remains unchanged, e.g. hhi "to seek", thi "to age".

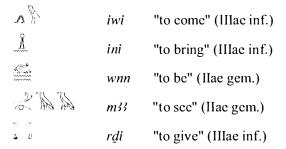
§ 64 b. Ultimae geminatae verbs (ult. gem.)

These are verbs whose last radical is the same as the penultimate radical:

secundae geminatae (Ilae gem.): kbb "to be cool" tertiae geminatae (IIIae gem.): phrr "to run"

§ 65 c. Irregular verbs:

These verbs belong to one of the above classes of weak verbs but, in certain forms, they differ from the other verbs in their group:



2) VERB GROUPS § 66

Verbs are classified into the following groups on the basis of their syntactic properties:

Transitive (trans.) verbs, those that can take a direct object;

Intransitive (intrans.) verbs are those that do not take a direct object. The verbs of movement ("to come", "to go", etc.) and verbs expressing a quality or adjective-verbs e.g. "to be sweet", "to be cool", etc.) belong to this group.

Voice – Active and Passive: All verbs can form the passive, apart from the adjective-verbs (see §§ 76-79).

3) IMPERATIVE § 67

a) FORMS

Only forms for the 2nd person singular and the plural are attested, no gender is discernible.

sg.
$$sdm$$
 "hear!" pl. $sdm(.w)$; $sdm.w$ "hear!"

Irregular imperative forms:

Other special forms:

"Take" followed by the reflexive dative n = (see below) is regularly written with the bi-literal sign $\leftarrow : \bigcap_{n = 1}^{\infty} m \, n = k$ "take to yourself!"

b) REINFORCING THE IMPERATIVE

I. With a dependent pronoun (§ 27):

2. By means of the so-called reflexive dative (directs the action to the interest of the implied subject):

3. ir + suffix-pronoun > invariable (i)r = f $(\S 38)$:

$$sdm.w r = ftn$$
 "Hear ye!"

4) FINITE VERB FORMS

§ 68 THE SUFFIX CONJUGATION

The subject follows the stem or, in some cases, a grammatical ending. Elements such as n (§ 71), tw (§ 76) or in, hr, ks (§ 80) appear between the stem and the subject. A pronominal subject is expressed by one of the suffix-pronouns of § 28. For transliteration conventions see § 13.

I. ACTIVE VOICE

§ 69 a. CIRCUMSTANTIAL (PRESENT) sdm=f / iri=f

Form of the weak stem:

Hac gem.:	ķhh	"to be cool"	
	m33	"to sec"	20 M M m33
IIIac inf.:	iri	"to do"	iri
	iwi	"to come"	iwi (regular), but also 🌃 iyi
	r <u>d</u> i	"to give"	▲ U, M <u>d</u> i

Usage:

The Circumstantial $s\underline{d}m = f$ is a verbal verb form.

1. Normally, the bare Circumstantial $s\underline{d}m = f$ is only found in non-initial position in a sentence, namely in adverbial subordinate clauses (but see also §§ 123, 126):

Modal clause:

iw iri.n=i (§ 91.1) pri.t Wpi-w3.wt wd3=f r (§ 85.2) nd it=f "I conducted the procession of (the god) Wepwawet as he goes forth in order to protect his father."

Temporal clause:

happy day while you are on earth." (See also the second example of Perfective sdm.n=f, § 71.1).

2. When used in a main clause in initial position, the Circumstantial $s \not \in m = f$ is always preceded by a particle, e.g. iw (§ 92 Complex Aorist I) or m = k (§ 97 Presentative).

b. AORIST sdm=f / irr=f

§ 70

Form of the weak stem (characteristic feature: gemination of the last radical):

Ilac gem.: kbb "to be cool" kbb m33 "to see" m33, m3 m33, m3 Illae inf.: iri "to do" irr iwi "to come" iwi "to give" iww iww

Usage:

The Aorist $s\underline{d}m=f$ / irr=f is a nominal verb form. It expresses something that is generally valid, or a recurring event. The tense required in a translation is determined by the context. It is found in initial position in a main clause and serves as a noun.

1. In initial position in main clauses

a. In the Emphatic Construction. Here the focus of interest is not on the verbal action of the main clause but rather on a following adverbial expression (§ 118, 122; also first example in § 46).

prr=i hsi.kw m h "I (regularly) went forth, having been praised in the Palace." (The emphasised adverbial expression takes the form of the modal clause hsi.kw (§ 81) m h). To indicate the emphasis, this construction can be translated as a cleft sentence (§ 118): "That I used to go forth was having been praised in the palace."

"That one foreign land gave you to (another) foreign land was under the counsel of your own heart." (The modal clause hr sh n.y ib=k n=k is the emphasised adverbial expression.) Note: $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ as often the case in hieratic texts.

b. In the so-called Balanced Sentence (§§ 49, 71.1d, 132):

prr=i hr tp.t dnh.w=tn "(If) you ascend to the sky as vultures, I ascend upon the top of your wings."

m3 sw ntr.w dd=sn n=f i3w "(If) the gods see him, they give him praise."

2. In the position of a noun

a. As the object of another verb, i.e. in object clauses, particularly after rh "to know", m33 "to see", wd "to command" and mri "to desire / wish":

"Now, his Majesty commanded that I go forth to this noble foreign land."

b. As subject of an Adjectival Sentence (§ 56)

ksn mss=s "Her giving birth is difficult."

c. Following certain prepositions, e.g. *m* "as, in as much as", *mi* "as when, like", *r* "as", "until", *hr* "because", *hft* "when":

"As for every wab-priest, every priest, every phylarch and every female phylarch who will be in this city,

m mrr=tn Wpi-w3.wt ntr=tn bnr

mrw.t (§ 24 d) in as much as you love Wcpwawct, your dearly beloved god, (so may you speak an offering prayer for me)."

"It was like a dream, 6 to 10 to 10

§ 71 c. (PRESENT) PERFECT sdm.n=f / iri.n=f

Corresponding to the Aorist $s\underline{d}m=f$ / irr=f and the Circumstantial Present $s\underline{d}m=f$ there are two $s\underline{d}m.n=f$ forms – one nominal and one verbal (also called "Circumstantial- $s\underline{d}m.n=f$ ") – that cannot always be clearly distinguished morphologically (see Preface).

Form of the weak stem:

Ilac gem.:	ķbb	"to be cool"		$kbb.n^1$; $kb.n^2$
	wnn	"to exist"	A A	$wn = f^{-1}$ (in place of *wnn.n)
			84.45° 24.45°	$wn.n=f^2$
	m33	"to sec"		m 3. $n=f^2$
Illac inf.:	iri	"to do"		iri.n=f
	iwi	"to come"	(usual)	iyi.n
			(rare)	iwi.n
	r <u>d</u> i	"to give"		r₫i.n=f³
			A*	di.n=f ⁴

Votes:

- Nominal verb form.
- ² Verbal verb form; *m33* irregular.
- Often nominal verb form; regularly after negative -n (see § 71.3).
- Often verbal verb form (see § 71.2) and in performative statements (see § 71.4).

Usage:

1. Nominal verb form

a. In the **Emphatic Construction** (cp. § 70.1) the $s\underline{dm.n=f}$ stands at the beginning of a section of text or in an independent sentence (see also second example in § 46): $dd.n=i \ m \ m^3 c.t$ "In truth have I spoken."

have come from the presence of His Majesty, he ordaining that I inspect the fathers of the gods." (Emphasis on the adverbial subordinate clause; di=f Circumstantial Present dm=f [§ 69.1] followed by sip=i Subjunctive sdm=f [§ 75]).

pšš.n s(y) mw.t=k Nw.t hr=k m rn=s n(.y) Štpt "In her name Shetepet (=Wadi Natrun) has your mother Nut spread herself over you." (Note geminating form of llae gem. verb pšš.)

- b. In an object clause (uncommon): $\{-1, \dots, -1, \dots, ir \ gmi \sim k^{(8-151)} \ ts.n \sim f$ "If you should find that it (the stomach) has knotted ...".
- c. After prepositions (e.g. *m-lnt* "after", *r* "until", *mi* "like", *lnft* "according to"):

The daughter of the nomarch ruled $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \left(\frac{1$

"You will act in the afterlife : | mi iri.n=k tp t3 like you did on earth."

- d. In the Balanced Sentence:

 pri.n=sn r p.t m bik.w pri.n=i hr dnh(.wy)=sn "(If) they went up to the sky as falcons, 1 went up on their wings." (cp. §§ 49, 70.1b, 118, 132)
- 2. Verbal verb form (in verbal main clauses and subordinate clauses):
- a. Usually, the sdm.n=f only takes initial position in a main clause as **part of a Complex Verb Form** (§§ 91 a and 95.1, but see also §§ 123, 126).

b. Paratactically in a main clause:

In a main clause, which is part of a longer section of text, the verbal $s\underline{d}m.n=f$ can paratactically follow a verb form at the head of a section of text:

i. Following the Complex Verb Form 'h'.n sdm.n= $f(\S 95.1)$:

Sinuhe recounts what he did after his victory over the hero of Retenu:

mnmn.t=f "Then I fetched his property and plundered his herd."

ii. Following the Complex Verb Form iw sdm.n=f (§ 91a):

iw hrp.n=i k3.t m nšm.t msi.n=i in.w=s iri.n=i h3kr n nb=f "I directed the work on the Neshmet-barque (of Osiris); I made its ropes, I performed the Haker-festival for its lord (Osiris)."

iii. Following the Complex Verb Form iw(=f) sdm=f (§ 92 Complex Aorist I):

iw=i di=i (8 92) mw n ib rdi.n=i tnm hr w3.t nhm.n=i 'w3i "I give water to the thirsty, I set the lost upon the road, I rescued the robbed."

c. In verbal subordinate clauses:

In subordinate clauses the verbal $\underline{sdm}.n=f$ is only used with *transitive* verbs. In the case of *intransitive* verbs the Old Perfective (§ 81) is utilised:

Following the king's letter Sinuhe continues:

spr.n wd pn r=i 'lf kw m hr(.y)-ib
whw.t=i šdi.ntw=f n=i di.n(=i) wi hr h.t=i "This letter reached me as I was standing in the
midst of my tribe; it was read to me I having placed myself on my belly (as a mark of
respect for the king)." Two nominal sdm.n=f forms (§ 71.1) in Emphatic Constructions (the

second a *tw*-passive, § 76) are followed by emphasised verbal subordinate clauses, the first an Old Perfective, since the verb is intransitive, the second a verbal sdm.n=f. The emphasis is on the contrast between Sinuhe's postures: *standing* in the midst of his tribe, *prostrate* when the king's letter is read to him.

The caravan leader Sabni says: $\frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1$

King Sesostris III writes to Ikhernofret: "Wy Majesty has done this (entrusted Ikhernofret with a task), after I recognised (lit.: saw) you as one excellent of counsel." (m3.n=i in a temporal subordinate clause)

3. Following the negation $n = n \cdot n \cdot dm \cdot n = f$ ("He does not/can not hear").

This is the negative equivalent of both the Circumstantial Present $s\underline{d}m=f$ and the Complex Aorist I iw(=f) sdm=f (§§ 136 a, 142 b; see Table 3 – p. 85).

4. In performative statements: In captions accompanying the representations of the king with the gods on temple walls, the verbal $s\underline{d}m.n=f$ appears where one of the persons (king or god) speaks in the 1st person:

In a scene where Amun hands King Sesostris the sign of life: "Words spoken by Amun-Re, King of the Gods: $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

d. (HISTORIC) PERFECT sdm=f / iri=f

Form of the weak stem:

Hac gem.:	ķbb	"to be cool"	. □ {\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	m33	"to sec"	70 . 47. 5. m33 (frequent); 10 . 5. m3
IIIac inf.:	iri	"to do"	' ^O iri
	iwi	"to comc"	$A \otimes iwi, a \mapsto iyi$
	rdi	"to give"	. u, : rdi

Usage:

The (Historic) Perfect $s\underline{d}m = f$ is an Old Egyptian form which is occasionally used in Middle Egyptian as a past tense form in main clauses:

In a biographical text of the Middle Kingdom: $r\underline{d}i$ wi $lnm=f r s \tilde{s} n.y tm3$ "His Majesty appointed me scribe of the cadaster."

The Perfect sdm=f is mainly used in specific constructions:

- **1.** After the Negative f^{n-1} n, in the negative equivalent of the Perfect sdm.n=f: n sdm=f "he did not hear" (§ 138).
- **2.** After certain prepositions, e.g. dr "since", m-ht "after", m "when" and n "because:

 $\frac{dr}{dr} \frac{grg.tw^{(8.76)}}{grg.tw^{(8.76)}} tB pn$ "since this land was founded."

The priest will bring offerings m-ht pri=f "after he has gone forth (and has performed the rituals in the temples)."

"I was a priest with my father $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} + m w n = f t p t \beta$ when he was upon earth."

§ 72

§ 73 e. The Form sdm.t=f

Form of the weak stem:

Hae gcm.:	wnn	"to be"		wn.t
	m33	"to sec"		m3n.t
Illac inf.:	iri	"to do"	()	iri.t
	iwi	"to come"	AR, AR	iyi.t
	r <u>d</u> i	"to give"	rdi.t,	\∩ di.t

Usage:

The $s\underline{d}m.t=f$ is used in only a limited number of constructions:

1. Following the negative n, t o express an action that has not yet occurred: $n \cdot s dm.t = f$ "he has not yet heard / before he heard".

When the second into being ... before the gods came into being."

2. After the prepositions r "until" and dr "since, until":

"A torch is lit for you in the night, rwbn.t sw hr snb.t=k until the sun shines on your breast."

"I was in this land under his (the king's) command, f(x) = f(y) until death came to pass upon his arms (i.e. he died)."

§ 74 f. FUTURE (PROSPECTIVE) $sdm(.y/w)=f/iri(.y/w)=f^{t}$

Form of the weak stem:

llac gem.:	kbb	"to be cool"	Diversion of the contract of t	kbb
	wnn	"to be"	£, 2, .	wnn
	m}}	"to sec"	La Constitution	m33
Illac inf.:	iri	"to do"	on the fig.	iri, iri.y
	iwi	"to come"	1. 22.4	iwi
	r <u>d</u> i	"to give"		r <u>d</u> i
	hdi	"travel downstream"	Jan Jan	hdi.w

Note: ¹The endings arc often not written. When the subject is a noun, the ending w is sometimes found in place of y. In the course of time the distinction between the Future and Subjunctive $s \not \in f(\S 75)$ was lost.

Usage:

The Future (Prospective) $s\underline{d}m = f$ is used both as a nominal and a verbal form. A morphological distinction between the two has not been identified.

1. Nominal verb form

a. In the Emphatic Construction (see also §§ 70.1 a, 71.1):

s^cm.y=k ir=f m isst "What, then, will you eat (lit.: swallow)?"

of red barley will NN drink (lit. swallow)."

b. In an object clause, serving as the object of certain verbs, e.g. rh "to know", m? "to sec", wd "to command", mri "to desire/wish", sh? "remember":

The king says of the god: (\cdot, \cdot) $(\cdot$

m mrr=tn (§ 70.2c) ... sdd.w=tn ms^c=tn n hm.wt=tn "in as much as you wish ... that you will tell your wives about your expedition ..."

2. Verbal verb form

a. In main clauses

sadd=i b3.w=k n iti.y "I will recount your (divine) power to the sovereign."

b. Following the non-enclitic particle k? (§ 37):

The king would like to sail over a canal but is unable to do so because there is no water in the canal. The magician Djcdi then says: (§ 75.2)

"Then I will let water come into being."

c. In final or consecutive clauses, expressing purpose or consequence:

d. In the *in*-Construction (§§ 119–120).

- e. In the Old Egyptian negative Future $n \, sdm(.w) = f / iri.y = f / iri.w + noun subject$. This is the equivalent of the Middle Egyptian $nn \, sdm = f \, (\$ \, 142 \, c)$, which appears mainly in archaising texts, e.g. the Coffin Texts.
- **f.** Following the particle $\frac{1}{3}$ > in fulfillable conditions (§ 131.1).

§ 75 g. SUBJUNCTIVE $sdm=f/iri(.y)=f^{-1}$

Form of the weak stem:

Hae gem.:	ķbb	"to be cool"		ķb
	wnn	"to be"	<u> </u>	wn
	m33	"to see"	20-1	m3n, 🎎 🔊 m3
Illac inf.:	iri	"to do"	10 - AA	iri.y, 🐃 iri
	iwi	"to comc"	Ra.	iwt
	ini	"to bring"	1	int
	r <u>d</u> i	"to give"	Δ. U	₫i

Note: ¹ Endings often not written. In the course of time, the distinction between the Future sdm=f (§ 74) and the Subjunctive sdm=f was lost.

Usage:

- 1. In wishes, with or without an introductory particle:
- **a.** without a particle:

iri.y n=k Hr.y-si=f nb Nn-nsw ib=k "May Herishef, the Lord of Heraeleopolis, fulfil for you your wish!"

b. with a particle:

k3 iri=tw hft ir.y "May one act accordingly!"

ih m3n=k n=k (§ 67b) iri.tw ih.t nb.t mi n.tyt r hp "May you see (to it) that everything is done like that which is according to the law." (iri.tw ih.t nb.t is the tw-Passive, § 76).

2. In an object clause, ic. as a nominal verb form serving as the object of another verb, in particular $r\underline{d}i$ and its imperative imi "to cause that, to let"; also $\underline{d}d$ "say" and $\underline{l}imt$ "intend, plan":

imsh "May you let			di=k iwt ^c h ^c .w=i pwy n sh g of veneration."	bi.t r
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	() ini ķ	si.y=f hbi.y=f "Let	him sing and dance."	
			41 14.6.1441	,

 $dd.n=f'h\beta=fhn'=i$ "He said he would fight with me." (see also § 124 example 2)

3. In final or consecutive clauses, expressing purpose or consequence:

men and gods come to me so that they may see me!"

ili iwt n=i rmt.w ntr.w m3=sn wi "May men and gods come to me so that they may see me!"

I may see Osiris and live at his side." iyi.n=i mBn=i Wsir nh=i r-gs=f "I have come, that

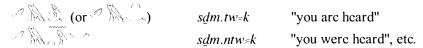
- **4.** In the negative equivalent of the Complex Future $iw = f r s \underline{d}m$ (§ 94): $nn s \underline{d}m = f$ "he will not hear" (lit.: "that he will hear does not exist", see § 142 c).
- 5. In the negative verb form n-sp $s\underline{d}m$ =f "it did not occur, that he heard" (§ 142 a).
- **6.** Following the particle r in fulfillable conditions (§ 131.1).

2. PASSIVE VOICE

a. tw-PASSIVE (with the passive element $^{\circ}$), $^{\circ}$ tw)

§ 76

The passive of the suffix-conjugation is usually formed through affixing the passive element $\stackrel{\sim}{w}$, $\stackrel{\sim}{e}$ tw (related to the indefinite pronoun tw "one", § 27) to the stem or to a modifying element, such as, for example, the tense element n:



Usage: The usage of the *tw*-Passive corresponds to that of the active forms, e.g.:

Aorist sqm.tw=f in the Emphatic Construction (§ 70.1):

dgg.tw=f mi R^c.w wbn=f "He (the king) is seen like Re when he rises."

Present Perfect sdm.ntw=f in the Emphatic Construction (§ 71.1):

Special Passive Forms:

§ 77 **b.** PERFECTIVE PASSIVE sdm(.w/y)=f/iri(.w/y)=f

The $\$ -ending occasionally appears with both weak and strong verbs; with weak verbs one also finds the ending $\$. However, as a rule, no ending is written.

Form of the weak stem:

Usage:

The Perfective Passive $s\underline{dm}(.w/y) = f$ appears predominantly in adverbial subordinate clauses with a nominal subject; with a pronominal subject the Old Perfective (§ 81) is used. However, it also occurs in main clauses after particles and in the Emphatic Construction.

In main clauses:

 $sw^cb=k^{(\$74.3)}$ p3 r3-pr.w n.y 3bd.w rdi(.w) n=k hmw.w r n.t-c.w=f "Behold, it has been commanded that you restore (lit.: purify) this temple of Abydos. Craftsmen have been assigned (lit.: given) to you to organise it."

The following sentence contains three examples of this form: the first occurs in an Emphatic Construction in a main clause, the following two in subordinate clauses:

rdi.y twt.ww(=i) m hw.t-ntr m sms(.w) n(.y) ntr 3 smn n=sn wb.yt smnh p3.wt=sn m ss "(My) statues were placed in the temple in the following of the great god, offerings having been established for them, their offering bread having been fixed in writing."

msi.y=i m h3.t-sp 1 n(.t) s3 R^c.w Imn.w-m-h3.t "I was born in year 1 of the Son of Re, Amenemhet." (Emphatic Construction)

In subordinate clauses:



ntr m s3 n s3 iw^c n iw^c pth(.w) (§81) hr t3 nhm.w $^{c}k.w=f$ drf $^{c}w^{c}b.w=f$ "Let that temple office be taken from him from son to son and heir to heir, they (the heirs) being cast to the ground (i.e. deprived of their offices), his income and the title deed of his meatoffering having been confiscated."

Note: 1. The Old Perfective (§ 81) is used where the subject is pronominal.

2. If the logical subject is expressed, it is introduced by \(\frac{1}{2} \) "by" (cp. § 79, last example).

c. PASSIVE *sdm.t=f / iri.yt=f*

§ 78

Form of the weak stem:

iri Illac inf.:

"to do" iri.yt
"to bear" msi.yt (also msi

Usage:

This form is the passive equivalent of the form sdm.t=f (§ 73). The following sentence contains an example of each:

The state of the s came into being before humankind was born, before the gods came into being."

d. FUTURE PASSIVE *sdmm=f / iri.w=f*

§ 79

This is an Old Egyptian form. It is largely replaced by forms of the tw-Passive (§ 76). In Middle Egyptian it is found almost exclusively in archaic or archaising religious texs, in particular the Coffin Texts. It is characterised by the gemination of the last radical of the strong verbs (except for causatives); the form iri.w=f is found with both weak and causative verbs.

1 gr.w ipp NN pn hr mshn.t "O (you) silent ones! This NN will be examined upon the birthing stool."

rdi(.w) n=f(k.w=s) "Its (the office's) income will be given to him."

Negation with $-^n$ n:

and the street of the street o

§ 80 3. THE CONTINGENT TENSES sqm.in=f, sqm.hr=f, sqm.k3=f

Form:

The element $\lim_{n \to \infty} in$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} hr$, or $\lim_{n \to \infty} ks$ appears between stem and subject.

Usage:

These verb forms only appear in main clauses. The activity expressed is conditional on a previous action.

a. CONTINGENT PERFECT sdm.in=f"Now/then he heard ..."

Often found in narrative texts:

The eloquent peasant was beaten and began to cry loudly:

sh.ty "Then this Nemty-nakht said: 'Do not raise your voice, peasant!"

Nemty-nakht says to the peasant: "Watch out, peasant, lest you tread on my clothing! $dd.in sh.ty pn iri.y=i hsi.t=k \otimes 109$) Then this peasant said: 'I will do what you will praise!"

King Khufu commands that the lector priest Djedi be brought to him and then he himself goes into the audience chamber: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1$

b. CONTINGENT AORIST sdm.hr=f "Then he hears ..."

sdm.hr=f often follows a conditional clause introduced by ir (§ 131):

ir swi=f mw stp.hr=f "If he drinks water, then he chokes."

The construction hr=f sdm=f has the same meaning:

The deceased has successfully passed one of the gates of the netherworld: "Then he reaches another gate. He finds the two sisters standing there.



dd.hr=sn n=f mi sn=n tw hr=sn sc=sn sr.t hnc sp.ty n.t hm rn.w=sn Then they say to him, 'Come, that we may kiss you!' Then they cut off the nose and lips of him who does not know their names."

c. CONTINGENT FUTURE sam.k3=f "Then he will / should hear..." (expresses consequence):

In a tomb inscription the visitors to the tomb are called on to make an offering to the tomb owner from what they may have with them:

"If you have nothing with you, $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{$ should say ..."

The deceased says: "If you do not let me escape from my enemies,



pri.k3 H'py r p.t 'nh=f m m3'.t h3i.k3 (i) $r=fR^c.w r mw^c nh=fm rm.w$ then Hapy will go forth to the sky, that he may live off Maat, then Re will descend to the water, that he may live off fish."

The constructions $k = f \cdot sdm = f \cdot k \cdot sdm = f$ have the same meaning:

"May you do as I say." $k3 htp M3^c.t r s.t=s$ Then Maat will rest in her place."

"Is it a Nubian? South a series of the series will protect our-

OVERVIEW OF FORMS – STEMS OF THE WEAK VERBS (ACTIVE VOICE)

		INDICATIVE			SUB-	
		Perfect	Aorist	Circumstantial Present	Future (Prospective)	JUNCTIVE
***	general	kbb^1, kb^2	kbb	ķbb ,	kbb	ķb ^{‡:} *
Hac gem	m}} "see"	m33 m3 m3 hs	m33	m33 % % % % %	m33	m3n @
	general	iri	irr	iri	iri iri.y (1) (1) hBi(w) ³	iri iri.y " " "
IIIac inf	"come"	iyi a ,a (iwi)	iww , (iw(w) ~)	iwi (* ivi)	iwi . · ·	iwt ***
	ini "bring"	ini		ini ;	ini 🖟	Int 3
	<i>r<u>d</u>i</i> "give"	$rdi^4 = v,$ di^5	र्वुर्व कें , ंंं	di , , *	di ,	di , â

TABLE 1 – Weak verb: stems of the verb forms (active voice)

Notes

¹ Nominal verb form (§ 71.1).

² Verbal verb form (§ 71.2).

³ Some IIIae inf. verbs have a -w ending with a noun subject.

⁴ Often nominal verb form (§ 71.1); regularly follows negation -n (§§ 71.3; 138).

⁵ Often verbal verb form of *rdi* (§ 71.2) and form of *rdi* in performative statements (§ 71.4).

Forms and writings of the endings:

	Forms	Writings
sg. 1.c.	.kw (older form .ki)	
2.c.	.ti	M., ,
3.m.	.w	, (often not written)
3.f.	.ti	4); · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
pl. 1.c.	.wyn	(both rarely attested)
2.c.	.twny	9. *
3.m./c.	.w (sometimes .y)	· , !!
du. 2.c.	.twny	in the second of
3.m.	.wy	, 1 , 1
3.f.	.ty	

Note: The endings $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ (for ti) are written before the determinative, the others after. The ending cannot be separated from the verb stem by any other element. There is also a rarely-used ending $\frac{1}{2}$ (ti) for the 3rd person pl. fem.

Form of the weak stem:

Hac gem.:	kbb	"to be cool"		ķb.ti
IIIac inf.:	h3i	"to descend"	**	h3i.kw
Irregular:	iri	"to do"		iri.kw
	iwi	"to comc"	. :	iwi.ti
			8.2 · S	iyi.kw
	rdi	"to give"		r <u>c</u> li.kw
				<u>d</u> i.kw

Usage:

1. The Old Perfective is partly used as a perfect tense, partly as a Stative (expressing a state).

2. Transitive Verbs:

- In Middle Egyptian the Old Perfective of transitive verbs usually has *passive* meaning: In the instructions to the vizier a messenger is directed to introduce his message as follows: $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{$

3. Independent Usage:

In a main clause the Old Perfective is used independently, i.e. without a preceding particle, only in the 1st person. This is an Old Egyptian usage in which the Old Perfective functions as an *active* Historic Perfect:

 $f(w) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_$

Otherwise, in main clauses it only appears in a Complex Verb Form (§§ 91c, 95.2).

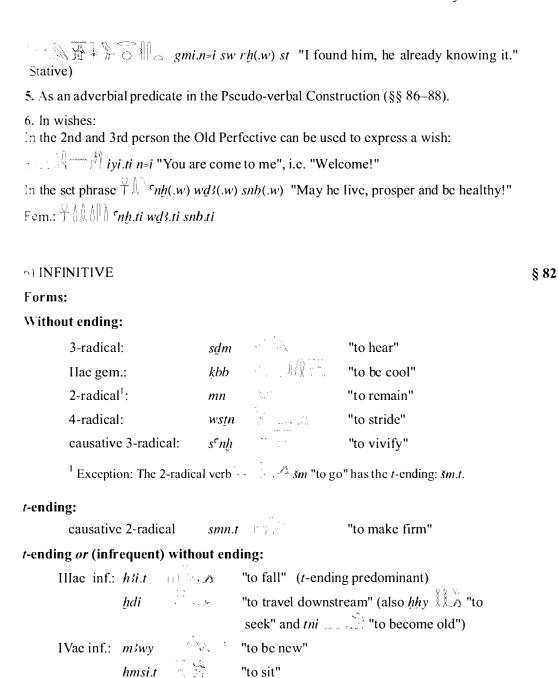
4. In subordinate clauses:

The Old Perfective is mainly used in subordinate clauses.

The shipwrecked sailor relates: iri.n=i hrw.w 3 w^ci.kw "I spent three days, I being alone." (Stative)

Sinuhe is told: "A funerary procession will be made for you on the day of burial, an inner coffin of gold, (its) head of lapislazuli, $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 - d^2 - d^2}{dt^2 - dt^2} \frac{dt}{dt} \frac{dt}{dt}$

Incni addresses the readers of his biography: "May you observe my qualities, do the like thereof; (it) will be beneficial for you, with only to the will endure on earth, you being prosperous..." (Stative)



Irregular:

	Z0%	
iri.t	()	"to do"
rdi.t		"to give"
iwi.t, iyi.t	AR; MA	"to come"
ini.t	B CO	"to bring, fetch"

The infinitive is a nominal form of the verb and as such it shares many of the characteristics of nouns, e.g. it can be followed by a suffix-pronoun to express possession (§ 28.1), it can form part of a direct genitive construction (§ 18) and can serve as the object of certain verbs.

a) SUBJECT AND OBJECT OF THE INFINITIVE

§ 83 1. Subject

a. introduced by in "by":

š $di.t\ s3h.w\ in\ hr.y-h3b(.t)$ "Reciting of transfigurations by the lector priest."

b. If the subject is pronominal, an independent personal pronoun is used (§ 26):

... hn^c pri.t ntsn m-s3 hm-k3=f "... together with their going forth behind his ka-pricst."

it in the presence of the official" (st dependent pronoun object)

"through his saying it in the presence of the official" (st dependent pronoun object)

c. In the case of *intransitive* verbs, the subject sometimes appears either as a suffix-pronoun: mpri.t=f tp.t "at his first going forth"

or as a noun in a direct genitive construction: " m pri.t sm "at the going forth of the sem-priest."

d. With *transitive* verbs, the direct genitive construction is only possible if both subject and object are expressed:

Subject and object both nouns:

"Month's giving the two lands."

If subject and object are both pronouns, the subject appears as a suffix-pronoun, the bject as a dependent personal pronoun:

rdi.t=f sw r ir.y p^c.t h3t.y-c.w "His appointing him as Prince and Count."

2. Object

§ 84

The infinitive is a nominal form of the verb, therefore the object of the verbal content: a transitive verb is attached to the infinitive as a genitive; if the object is prominal, it usually appears as a suffix-pronoun: by the content in it is in it. It is in it is in it is in it. It is in it is in it is in it. It i

Exception: the dependent personal pronoun |st| (§ 27) stands for the neutral "it" or the 3rd person plural.

Less frequently, if the subject follows the infinitive as a noun, an independent personal pronoun or a suffix-pronoun, the object can take the form of a noun or dependent personal pronoun (see above § 83 d).

NORD ORDER: suffix-pronoun, dependent pronoun, independent pronoun, noun (§ 117)

→ USAGE OF THE INFINITIVE

§ 85

1. As the object of certain verbs, such as $w\underline{d}$ "to command", $r\underline{d}i$ "to cause", m33 "to see", mri "to wish", 33 "determine, command".

wd hm=f s^ch^c wd pn "His Majesty commanded (§72) the crection of this inscription."

2. Following prepositions, e.g.:

hr + inf.: Complex Aorist II – accompanying circumstance, "while", § 93

m + inf.: Progressive – with verbs of movement in place of hr + infinitive

r + inf.: purpose, future

hft + inf.: "at the time of, when"

m-lnt + inf.: "after"

- 3. Following -- nn "without" (§§ 136c, 143b)
- 4. In records of expeditions and military campaigns in "telegraph style" to set the scene of an event (see also example 2 in § 138):

This wonder is what happened for His Majesty: The property of the property of

Bi.t n=f in Swt Bs.wt iwi.t in ghs.t bk3.t hr sm.t hr=s r rmt.w hft hr=s iw ir.ty=s hr m3 hr s3s3 nn 'n=s h3=s r spr=s r dw pn sps r inr pn iw=f m s.t=f n $^{\circ}$ pn n(.y) nb- $^{\circ}$ nh pn The descending to him of game of the hill country, the coming of a pregnant gazelle, walking (with) its face towards the people in front of it, its eyes looking straight ahead without its looking behind it until its arrival at this splendid rock, at this stone, it being in its (original) position, (determined) for this lid of this sarcophagus." (The text then continues with the narrative forms § 113 und § 95.3).

m-ht nn weß r Rinw r isi.t ib=f ht his.wt spr hm=f r Nhrn gmi.t hm=f snh(.w) wd3(.w) snb(.w) hr.w pf is=f skw wn.in hm=f hr iri.t (\$\frac{96}{96}\$) his.t 3.t im=sn "After this (the Nubian campaign): Departing to Retenu in order to vent his wrath throughout the foreign lands; arrival of his Majesty at Naharin; His Majesty's finding – may he live, be prosperous and healthy – that enemy; his opening battle. Then His Majesty made a great slaughter amongst them." (The account continues in narrative style).

5. As a caption

Accompanying a scene in a tomb:

TO CONTROL OF SIMP ID MAN BOW) nfr m in.w n(.w) sh.wt t3-mh.w in wnw.t(y) Imn.w sš Nht "Distracting the heart (i.e. taking recreation), looking at the beauty of the products of the fields of Lower Egypt by the hour watcher of Amun, the scribe Nakht."

In the title of a book:

§ 86

pri.t m hrw(.w) "Going forth by day" (title of the Book of the Dead).

7) THE PSEUDO-VERBAL CONSTRUCTION

Pseudo-verbal Construction is the term used for those sentences which have as predicate either (1) an Old Perfective or (2) an infinitive following the prepositions hr, m or r. From a syntactic point of view, these sentences are Adverbial Sentences of type 2 (§ 44).

They belong to the group of Complex Verb Forms (§ 89ff), and some replace certain other verb forms, e.g.

- 2. $iw=f r s \underline{d}m$ (= Complex Future, § 94) the commonly used future; can replace the Future (Prospective) $s \underline{d}m = f$ (§ 74).
- a) PREDICATE § 87

1. Old Perfective:

- a. with transitive verbs with passive meaning (exception: rh "to know", § 81.2)
- b. with verbs of movement focus on resulting situation
- c. with adjective-verbs describes a state or condition (Stative)
- 2. hr + infinitive: Complex Aorist II / Progressive § 86 (m + inf. § 93, r + inf. § 94)
 - a. with transitive verbs with active meaning
 - b. with verbs of movement infrequent, usually expressed by $m + \inf$. (§ 93)
 - c. with adjective-verbs
 - d. with intransitive verbs which express an action ("to speak" etc.)

Examples:

- 1.a. htt. rdi.t(i) hr t3 "The bow-warp has been placed on land."
 - b. $ms^c pri(w)$ "The army has gone forth (and is now in the field)."
 - c. ib=f3wi(.w) "His heart is wide (i.e. joyful)."
- 2.a. $iw \ ms^c \ pn \ hr \ m33$ "This army watched." (Progressive) $\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{k!} \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{k!}$
 - b. |w=i| hr shsh m-s3=s hr rd.wy "I ran after her (the marc) on foot." (Progressive)
 - c. iḥw ḥr m³wi "Fcebleness is renewed." (Progressive)
 - d. m=k wi hr spr n=k "Look, I appeal to you!" (Progressive)

Note: The infinitive dd is often not written after hr: \\hat{hr} \hat{hr} \\hat{hr} \

§ 88 b) SUBJECT

If the Pseudo-verbal Construction forms an independent main clause, then the pronominal subject must be supported by a particle or an auxiliary verb; these can also be present when the subject is a noun (cp. §§ 43, 44), e.g.:

1. The particle iw:

小道 Na iw=i 3tp.kw "I am laden."

iw ntr pn wd3(.w) m htp "This god set out in peace."

(In subordinate clauses the particle iw is only used with a pronominal subject; § 46b).

2. The particle m = k (with a dependent pronoun § 27):

m=k wi hr spr n=k "Behold, I appeal to you!"

 $\lim_{N\to\infty} ist$ or $\int_{0}^{\infty} ti$ can be used like m=k (§ 37).

- **3.** The auxiliary verb wnn or wn.in:
- **a.** wnn=f + Pseudo-verbal Construction expresses future:

 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$

b. *wn.in=f* + Pseudo-verbal Construction – marks elements in a sequence of events:

wn.in=sn hr rdi.t st hr h.wt=sn "Then they threw themselves upon their bellies."

wn.in ib n.y hm=f kb(.w) "Then the heart of His Majesty became cool (i.e. was joy ful)."

§ 89 8) COMPLEX VERB FORMS

Complex Verb Forms are those introduced by particles or auxiliary verbs. They form main clauses that stand at the beginning of a sentence.

§ 90 a) INTRODUCED BY THE PARTICLE | iw

iw introduces clauses which contain a statement ("It is the case that ..."). It occurs at the beginning of an account, in contrast to ${}^{c}h^{c}.n$, which introduces a new section of narrative within a longer account (§ 95).

§ 91

a. $iw + sdm.n=f$ "he (has) heard" – formed predominantly with transitive verbs, never with verbs of movement (in place of which $iw + Old$ Perfective – sec § 91 c).	
In an "ideal autobiography":	
iw di.n(=i) t n hkr hbs.w n h3w.ty "I have given bread to the hungry and clothing to the naked."	
In a sequence of activities of an official at the annual festival of Osiris in Abydos (presumably he regularly took part):	
$iw \ dsr.n=i \ w3.wt \ ntr \ r \ m^{h}{}^{c}.t=f \ hnt.(y)t \ Pkr \ iw \ nd.n=i \ Wnn-nfr \ hrw.w \ pf \ n(.y) \ ^{h}{}^{3}$ "I cleared the way of the god to his tomb which is in front of Pcker. I protected Wennefer (on) that day of the great battle."	
The servant Irisu writes to his master Si-ka-iunu: "The overseer Impy said to me:	
iw rdi.n=i n=f hsb 3 'I have given him three workers'."	
b. $iw + Passive sdm(.w) = f$ "he has been heard"	
iw rdi.w n=k t3w "Air has been given to you."	
c. $iw + Old$ Perfective: $iw = f iyi.w$ "he came/has come" predominantly with intransitive verbs and verbs of movement (sec § 91a).	
At the start of a biography: "The treasurer and sole companion, caravan leader and troop commander Intef says:	
and upstream with NN'"	
2. COMPLEX AORIST I: $iw(=f)$ $sdm=f$ "he can hear/hears"	§ 92
This form is used for generally accepted statements, e.g. in a proverbial saying:	
iw r3 n(.y) si nhm=f sw "The mouth (i.e. the words) of a man rescue him."	
3. COMPLEX AORIST II or PROGRESSIVE: iw=f hr/m sdm "he hears/is hearing"	§ 93
From a formal viewpoint, these constructions belong to the so-called Pseudo-verbal Constructions (§§ 86–88). They are used for incomplete actions or to describe a state or condition.	

1. PRESENT PERFECT

Note the following distinctions:

- **a.** with transitive verbs: iw = f h r s dm "he hears / is hearing"
- **b.** with intransitive verbs of movement: iw = fm iwi.t "he comes / is coming"
- c. with intransitive adjective-verbs: iw=f hmsi.w (Old Perfective § 81) "he sits"

Examples:

a. iw = f + hr + infinitive

iw=i hr rdi.t p3y=i mty n(.y) s3 n s3=i
"I give my (office of) controller of a (priestly) phyle to my son."

b. iw=f+m+infinitive (always Progressive)

gmi.n=i hf3.w pw iw=f m iyi.t "I discovered it was a snake coming."

"He found him going out of the door of his house." (Here the form is embedded in a verbal clause whose object sw, "him", serves as the subject of the Complex Aorist II, i.e. stands in place of iw=f.)

c. iw = f + Old Perfective

West wr.t(i) "You are great."

iw=s \(\begin{aligned} \begin

§ 94 4. COMPLEX FUTURE *iw=fr sdm* "he will hear"

From a formal point of view, this construction also belongs to the Pseudo-verbal Constructions (§ 86, see also § 85.2).

1 iw dp.t r iyi.t m hnw "A ship will come from the residence."

§ 95 b) INTRODUCED BY THE AUXILIARY VERB 'h'.n

With certain verb forms, $^{c}h^{c}.n$ forms "narrative forms" which mark the beginning of a new section of narrative within a longer passage (§ 90).

1. $^{c}h^{c}n + PERFECT sdm.n=f$ (§ 71) – predominantly with transitive verbs

"Then Isis said to these gods, 'Why then have we come, if not to do marvels for these children, that we may give an account to their father, who sent us?'

The msi.n=sn b^c .w 3 n.y nb nb(.w) ab(.w) Then they formed three crowns (lit.: diadems of a lord), may he live, prosper and be healthy!"

2. $^{\circ}h^{\circ}n$ + OLD PERFECTIVE (§ 81) – mostly with intransitive verbs and verbs of movement

The overseer Henu says the king sent him to Punt:

Then I set out from Coptos."

3. $h^c n$ + PERFECTIVE PASSIVE $sdm(.w/y) = f(\S 77)$

While the members of an expedition watch, a gazelle gives birth on a block of stone which the expedition is to quarry.

Then its throat was cut (and it was sacrificed)."

4. $^{c}h^{c}.n + (HISTORIC)$ PERFECT $sdm=f(\S 72)$

"Then it (the snake) put me in its mouth."

c) INTRODUCED BY THE AUXILIARY wn.in (attested only infrequently)

§ 96

sin.in(=f) + (HISTORIC?) PERFECT sigm = f has both contingent character (§ 80) and properties of the Aorist (§ 70) and is found in narrative texts; the identity of the sigm = f form is uncertain.

The children of the vizier read his teaching and found that it was good.

wn.in 'h'=sn hmsi=sn hft(.w) "Then they acted (lit.: stood and sat) accordingly."

The king was told of Sinuhe's situation:

§ 97 9) FINITE VERB FORMS INTRODUCED BY m=k AND ist

- a) m=k: THE PRESENTATIVE (§ 37) m=k attracts the attention of the person addressed and can introduce every verb form:
- 1. m=k + PERFECT sdm.n=f(§ 71)

m=k ph.n=n hn.w "Behold, we have reached the residence!" m=k can also precede the negative particle " n (§§ 37, 133):

m=k n wd=tw (§ 138) iri.t mn.t ir.y "Behold, one has not commanded to do the like thereof."

2. m=k + PERFECTIVE PASSIVE sdm(.w/y)=f (§ 77)

 $m=k \ msi(.w) \ n=k \ hrd.w \ 3$ "Behold, three children have been born to you."

- b) THE PARTICLE *ist* (§ 37) introduces a clause that provides background information about the action expressed in the main clause:
- 1. $is\underline{t}$ + PERFECT $s\underline{d}m.n = f$ (§ 71)

My Majesty commands the construction of the temple of Ptah, which is in the Temenos of my father Amun..., that he may appear in it ...

ist gmin lim=i hw.t-ntr tn m kd m db.t wh3.w sb3.wy=s m ht w3i(.w) r w3s{m}i wd hm=i pd šs hr hw.t-ntr tn m m3w.t "Now, my Majesty having found this temple built of bricks, the columns and doors of wood fallen into ruin, my Majesty decrees that the cord be stretched over this temple anew."

2. ist + PERFECTIVE PASSIVE sdm(.w/y) = f(§ 77)

The king has returned in haste to the residence with his entourage without informing the army. \ ist h3b.w r ms.w nsw "Meanwhile, the royal children had been sent to, (one of them was called out to as I stood nearby ...)."

c) TEXT PASSAGE illustrating §§ 89-97

iw rdi.n Ḥr.w-nd-ḥr-it=f (891a)

 $m \ hr = i \ r \ hnw \ r \ ini.t \ Hr.w \ Nhn \ hn^c \ mw.t = f \ 3s.t \ m3^c.t \ hrw \ rdi.n = f^{(\$ 71.2c)} \ wi \ m \ hr.y \ im(w)$ is.t ist $grt \ rh.n = f^{(\$ 97 \ b, \$ 71.2c)} \ (w)i \ m \ sr \ mnh \ n.y \ hw.t - ntr = f \ rs - tp \ hr \ swd(t).n = f^{(\$ 107)} \ ch^c.n = i \ hdi.kw^{(\$ 95.2)} \ m \ m3^cw \ nfr \ 8di.n = i^{(\$ 71.2c)} \ Hr.w \ Nhn \ hr^c.w \ y(=i) \ hn^c \ mw.t = f$

"(The god) Harcndotus ordered me to the residence, in order to fetch Horus of Nekhen and his mother Isis, justified. He appointed me (as) commander of a ship and crew, having recognised me as an efficient official of his temple, watchful over that which he commanded. Thereupon I travelled north with a good wind, having taken up Horus of Nekhen and his mother in (my) arms (i.e. having taken charge of them)."

10) PARTICIPLES § 98

a) FORMS:

Like adjectives, participles have gender and number with corresponding endings.

There are three "tenses":

- **a.** Imperfective: for actions that arc in progress, which arc repeated or which occur regularly (corresponds to the Aorist).
- **b.** Perfective: for actions where the duration of the action is not of importance, usually in the past but also in the present (e.g. in epithets).
- c. Prospective: for possible or expected actions; in passive like Latin gerundive.

There are both active and passive voice.

1. Imperfective Participle

§ 99

	Active		Passive	
3-radical	- : /*: \	sdm(.w)	12 M. S.	sdm.w
2-radical		<u>d</u> d(.₩)	1 A \$.	<u>d</u> d.w
Illac inf.	11 M. M.	h33(.w)	X. 18-35	mrr.w
llac gem.		kbb(w)	10 1 Par May 8	m33.w
iri		irr(.w)	10 - W., 10 - W.	irr.w
rdi	· ,	<u>d</u> ₫(.w)	<u>a</u> ≥ v. <u>a</u> ≥ ∑∑	dd.w
iwi; iyi	N. 1.	iyi(.w)		

The singular ending -w is seldom written in the active, in the passive occasionally. A full active plural ending -yw is sometimes written: sdm.yw,"those who hear"; otherwise sdm.yw, "those who love" or only sdm.yw, "those who

exist". In the passive plural only one w is written, i.e. the writing of the passive singular and plural is identical. Feminine forms only have the -t ending: prr.t.Note: gemination of the IIae gem. and IIIae inf. verbs.

§ 100 2. Perfective Participle

	Active		Passive		
3-radical	· Mil	s <u>d</u> m	. M. B.	sdm.w	
2-radical		₫d	· (%), , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	<u>d</u> d.w; <u>d</u> dd.y	
IIIae inf.		nıri	Market Market	mri.y; mri.w	
Hac gem.	the term	m3			
iri	# .	iri	10	iri.y	
rdi	Δ .	rdi	ش ولسو بش	rḍi.y, rḍi.yt	
iwi; iyi	n, bu	iwi; iyi			

In the passive, in addition to the form dd.w, the bi-radical verbs show a further form with gemination: ddd.y / ddd.w. In the masculine singular, the IIIac inf. verbs usually have the ending f(y). The plural ending f(y) is sometimes written in the active, seldom in the passive.

§ 101 3. Prospective Participle

		Active		Passive		
3-rad.	m. f.	They (They have)	sdm(.y) sdm.ti		sdm(.y) sdm.ti	
2-rad.				S. 20 All	wn.ti	
IIIae inf.	f.	.¥ .ii	msi.t(i)			
iri	m. f.			10 A	iri.y iri.ti	
rdi	f.				di.ti	

In Middle Egyptian, the active prospective participle is almost completely replaced by the sdm.ty=fy-Form (§ 112).

b) USAGE OF THE PARTICIPLE

1. Nominal usage: § 102

a. As a noun: sdm.w "one who hears/a hearer"; often with a determinative: hmsi.w "seated ones" (perfective active plural "those who have seated themselves").

Note: Plural strokes are written with feminine collectives (§ 16.5): (b) hpr.t "that which has happened".

b. As a predicate in a Nominal Sentence with an unstressed subject (§ 50):

 $ink \ rdi \ pri \ si \ 2 \ htp(.wy)^{(\$-\$1)}$ "I am one who caused two men to go forth satisfied." (perfective active)

ink \underline{dd} pri.y si 2 $\underline{htp}(.wy)$ m pri.w n.y r3=f "I am one who causes that two men depart satisfied with what went forth from his mouth." (imperfective active)

2. Adjectival usage:

§ 103

- **a**. As an attribute, it agrees with the antecedent in gender and number (endings not always written):
- m. sg.: s3 sdm.w "a son who hears / a hearing son" (imperfective)

 wpw.ty hdd(.w) hnti(.w) r hnw

 "the messenger who (regularly) travels north or south to the Residence".

 (without grammatical ending, imperfective/gemination)
- m. pl.: ntr.w wnn.yw m šms.w=f "the gods who are (regularly) in his following". (imperfective plural)

 | it.w=i hpr(.w) hr-h3.t "my fathers who existed aforetimes". (without grammatical ending, perfective plural)
- f. sg.: tp.t-r3 pri.t m r3 "the utterance which issued forth from the mouth". (perfective fcm.)
- f. pl.: gmh.wt prr.(w)t n=f "the wicks which come forth for him". (imperfective/gemination, fem.)

b. As a predicate in an Adjectival Sentence (§ 56) and, like those adjectives, invariable:

Shaw sw t3.wy r itn "He is one who illumines the Two Lands more than the sun." (i.e. "An illuminator of the Two Lands is he, more than the sun.")

Note: Participles cannot be used adverbially. In Egyptian, in an expression such as "standing, he spoke", "standing" would be an Old Perfective since it expresses a state (§ 81.4).

2. The pronominal object of a participle is expressed by a dependent pronoun:

who commissioned (sent) him".

§ 104 3. Extended Use of the Passive Participle (Relative Construction without a Subject)

In English, a passive participle can only function as an attributive adjective if the noun being described (in the following example "gold") is the logical *direct* object of the verbal action of the participle (here: "give"): "the given gold".

In Egyptian, the passive participle is also used in this way: *** **nbw dd.w* "the given gold"; here, as in English, the antecedent "gold" is the direct object of the verb of the participle "give".

However, unlike in English, the participle and the antecedent can have a different syntactic relationship. For example, the antecedent can be an *indirect* object (in the following example nsw "king"). Within the construction which is dependent upon the passive participle (in the following example the phrase $\underline{d}\underline{d}.w$ n=f nbw, "given to him gold"), a resumptive pronoun (f in the prepositional phrase n=f, "to him") refers back to the antecedent:

**Insw $\underline{d}\underline{d}.w$ n=f nbw "the king, given to him gold". Such a construction is translated into English as a relative clause: "the king to whom gold is given".

The relationship between the antecedent and the verbal action of the participle can be even looser: *\[\frac{1}{2} \] \\ \frac{1}{2} \]

king gold there"). Here only the gender and number of the participle reveal the link with the antecedent.

Note: The passive participle can also be formed from intransitive verbs: The king is one passive participle can also be formed from intransitive verbs: The king is one passive participle can also be formed from intransitive verbs: The king is one passive participle can also be formed from intransitive verbs: The king is one passive participle can also be formed from intransitive verbs: The king is one passive participle can also be formed from intransitive verbs: The king is one passive participle can also be formed from intransitive verbs: The king is one passive passive participle can also be formed from intransitive verbs: The king is one passive pass

11) THE RELATIVE FORM

§ 105

Participles are *non-finite* nominal forms of the verb, i.e. they do not have a subject. Relative Forms, by contrast, are *finite* nominal verb forms, which have their own subject. Like participles, they are used adjectivally and agree with the antecedent in gender and number:

ih.t nb.t dd.t sr nb nds nb (§ 108) r hw.t-ntr "everything that any official (or) any citizen gives to the temple".

mw.t mrr.t hrd.w=s "the mother whom her children love".

If, unlike the preceding examples, the antecedent is not the direct object of the action expressed in the Relative Form, a resumptive pronoun must refer back to it:

mh3.t tw n.t R^c.w f33.t=f m3^c.t im=s "that balance of Re in which he lifts up Maat". (m3^c.t is the direct, mh3.t the indirect object of f3i "to lift up"; resumptive pronoun s; cp. §104)

The resumptive pronoun is also necessary with the Relative Form of an intransitive verb: $w3.t \ iyi.tn=f \ hr=s$ "the road upon which it (the statue) came".

In place of a preposition plus suffix-pronoun expressing location, an adverb can also be used (not, however, in the case of hr and hr):

or ... bw wrš.w ib=i im=f "the place in which my heart dwells" or ... bw wrš.w ib=i im "the place where my heart dwells".

a) "TENSES" of the RELATIVE FORM

§ 106

Corresponding to the Perfect sdm.n=f (§ 71), the Aorist sdm=f / irr=f (§ 70) and the Future (Prospective) sdm=f (§ 74), there are three Relative Forms. Like participles and adjectives, they agree with their antecedent in gender and number (fcm. -t, pl. -w).

§ 107 1. Perfective sdm.(w)n=f Relative Form

strong verb	10 h	<i>s₫m.n≈f</i> (m.)	"he, whom he heard"
Hae gem.	10 - M 2	m3. $tn = f(f)$	"she, whom he saw"
IIIae inf.	0. J	iri.n=f (m.) gmi.tn=f (f.)	"he, whom he made" "she, whom he found"
rḍi	less often	<i>r₫i.n=i</i> (m.) <i>₫i.n=i</i> (m.)	"he, whom I gave"
"to come"	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	iyi.n≈sn (m.)	"he, (from) whom they came"

§ 108 2. Aorist sqm=f/irr=f Relative Form

strong verb		sdm(.w)=f dd.wy=i	"he, whom he hears" "that which I say"
Hae gem.	The same	wnn=f; $wnn.w + noun subj.$	"he, who is"
Illac inf.	~ hi, hi,; ~	mrr.w + noun subject f33.t=f	"he, whom NN loves" "she, whom he bears"
rdi	<u></u>	dd.w=tn	"he, whom you give"

§ 109 3. Prospective sdm=f Relative Form

3-rad., strong vb.		sdm(.w)=f sdm.t(i)=f	"he, whom he will hear" "she, whom he will hear"
2-rad.	without ending, but also	dd.y=f dd.ti=f	"that which he will speak"
Hac gem.		wn=f	"he, who will be"
Illac inf.	fem. usually with	msi=s mri.y=f	"he, whom she will bear" "that which he will wish"
r <u>d</u> i	<u>∆</u>	₫i.t≈i	"that which I will give"
ir i		iri.t=i	"that which I will make"

b) USAGE OF THE RELATIVE FORM:

The usage of these "tenses" matches that of the corresponding Suffix-Conjugation. Like participles, Relative Forms are used adjectivally and as nouns:

1. Adjectival usage

§ 110

a. As an attribute, agreeing in gender and number with the antecedent (endings not always written):

 $sr.w \ mrr(.w) = f^{(\S 108)}$ "the officials whom he loves". $hr.t \ iri.tn = i^{(\S 107)} \ ds = i$ "a tomb which I made myself".

As with passive participles (§ 104), Relative Forms are also formed from intransitive verbs:

w3.t iyi.tn=f hr=s "the road upon which he came".

b. With a finite verb as object: 1 \(\)

2. Usage as a noun

§ 111

The feminine Relative Form, used absolutely, can express an abstract concept.

a. In a direct genitive construction:

nb snn.t itn "lord of that which / what the sun encircles".

b. As an object:

iri.y=i hsi.t=k "I will do that which you will praise".

c. In a non-verbal sentence (tri-partite *pw*-Sentence § 54):

mrr.t=t pw irr.t=t "That which you do is that which you wish".

d. As the subject in a *nfr sw* - Sentence (§56):

S iri.tn=f n=i "great was that which he did for me".

e. Absolute use as an epithet:

mr.w nw.t = f "one whom his city loves".

f. With a verb as object:

"I did not neglect wd.tn=firi.t that which he commanded to do."

§ 112 12) FUTURE VERBAL ADJECTIVE sqm.t(y)=fy

Endings:

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
3.m.	$y = \int y dy dy$	3.c.	$\left(\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
3.f.	W. W. W. W. C.		

Form of the weak stem:

Hae gem.:	wnn	Start Tolland	wnn.t(y)=fy	"who will be"
IIIac inf.: (o	ccasionally w	vith w)	h w.t(y) = f y	"who will descend "
Irregular:	r <u>d</u> i		rdi.t(y):fy	"who will give"
	iwi		iwi.t(v)≈fy	"who will come"

Usage:

The Verbal Adjective is used like the Prospective Participle (§ 101), which it largely replaced. It usually has active, occasionally passive meaning.

- a) As an attribute: A second of the foreign land which will be upon his water (i.e. be loyal to him)".
- **b)** As a noun: $\{i\}_{(x,y)}$ (i,j) (i,j)

§ 113 13) NARRATIVE CONSTRUCTION *iyi.t pw iri.n=f*

This construction indicates the beginning of a new episode in a narrative. It is actually a non-verbal tri-partite *pw*-Sentence (§ 54), with an infinitive as predicate and the (always masculine) Perfective Relative Form of *iri* as subject; it is used almost exclusively with verbs of movement:

n^ci.t pw iri.n=n m hdi "Then we travelled northwards (lit.: That which we did was a travelling northwards)."

For the passive, a Passive Participle replaces the Relative Form (rare):

A \mathbb{N} iwi.t pw iri.y r b3k im "Then one came for this humble servant. (lit.: What was done was a coming, for this humble servant)."

14) THE AUXILIARY VERB 🖟 🔊 p3i

§ 114

The verb (x, p)i, which can be fully conjugated, has the meaning "to have done in the past". The verb for which it serves as an auxiliary follows as an infinitive. This verb forms part of a Complex Verb Form following iw or the negative particle n-sp (§ 131):

iw p3i=n sdm mi.tt "We have heard the like."

n-sp p3i.t(w) iri.t st "Never has it been done ... "

p3i as a Relative Form:

n hpr mi.tt n b3k.w p3i.n nb=sn hsi.t st "Never did the like happen to servants whom their lord had praised."

J) ADVERBS

§ 115

1) Egyptian has only few true, i.e. non-derivative adverbs, e.g.:

"here" gr "also", after negatives

min "today" "further"

rsy "completely", after
a negative "at all" tn "where? whence?"

2) There are a number of adverbs which are related to prepositions (§ 35):

im "there" hnt.w "before, earlier"

my "likewise, accordingly" hr.y "under"

hn'(.y) "therewith, together dr "at an end"

with"

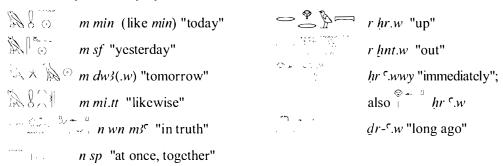
hft.w "accordingly"

3) Other adverbs correspond to compound prepositions (§ 36):

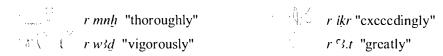
m-b3h local: "in front" hr-h3.t "formerly" temp.: "before, formerly"

m-ht "afterwards" hr-s3 "subsequently, later"

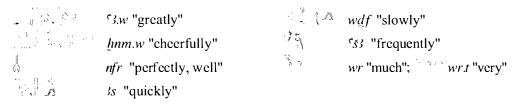
4) Fixed expressions (preposition + noun) that are used as adverbs:



5) Fixed expressions (preposition r + adjective) that are used as adverbs:



6) Adverbs derived from verbal roots, occasionally with -w ending (cannot always be clearly distinguished from an Old Perfective):



7) Nouns that arc used as adverbs:

d.t "eternally"
$$r^{c}$$
 w nb "daily"

Usage:

Adverbs follow the expression they qualify.

- a) As a predicate in Adverbial Sentences (§ 42 ff)
- **b)** As the attribute of a verb:

If n = 1 is in it is in it

c) As the attribute of a participle:

to the one who sent him."

d) As the attribute of an adjective:

ink sš iķr wr.t "I am/was a very excellent scribe."

e) Topicalisation of the adverb: adverb in initial position (§ 129)

Note: In certain fixed expressions an adverb can serve as the attribute of a noun:

b3k im "your humble servant (lit.: the servant there)."

K) WORD ORDER

1) For word order in NON-VERBAL SENTENCES see §§ 42ff, 48ff, 53–54, 56–57.

§ 116

2) In **VERBAL SENTENCES** with noun subject and noun object(s) the word order is as a rule: verb – subject – direct object – indirect object – adverb / adverbial expression (for exceptions see §§ 118ff).

§ 117

Where a sentence contains pronouns the following rules apply:

A pronominal object comes before a noun subject:

*: "The king made him a Companion".

Dative n + suffix takes precedence over a noun or pronoun object and also a noun subject:

\$ 48 2 PL 0 0 0	*rdi.n=f n=i nbw	"He gave me gold."
*	*rdi.n n=i nsw nbw	"The king gave me gold."
*	*rdi.n n=i st nsw	"The king gave it to me."

Order of precedence: 1. suffix-pronoun, 2. dependent pronoun, 3. noun.

The word order of a sentence can be modified in order to either emphasise a particular part of the sentence – subject, object, adverbial expression – by contrasting (Focalisation) or in order to mark the theme of a sentence (Topicalisation). This is usually, in the case of Topicalisation regularly, done by placing the relevant part of the sentence at the beginning of the sentence.

§ 118 3) FOCALISATION

Focalisation is achieved by means of cleft sentences:

"It is his daughter who causes that the name of her father lives." (Focus on subject "daughter" in contrast, e.g. to the father himself or a son.)

"It is his field that the father will give his son." (Focus on object: "field" rather than e.g. house.")

"That he will come is today." (Focus on an adverbial expression "today" in contrast to tomorrow.)

Three types of cleft sentences are found in Middle Egyptian:

§ 119 a) THE in-CONSTRUCTION – FOCUS ON THE SUBJECT

1. The *in*-Construction is used in order to emphasise the subject.

WORD ORDER: Subject – Predicate. The following possibilities and combinations occur:

Subject: a) noun subject, introduced by *in*,

b) pronominal subject: independent personal pronoun in initial position.

Predicate: α) imperfective participle (§ 99) (present)

β) perfective participle (§ 100) (past)

 γ) prospective $sdm = f(\S 74)$ (future)

Subject		Predicate	
	ħ ,	α)	4 J
a)	175 Y	β)	
b)	*	γ)	A 3

Every combination of subject and predicate is possible, e.g.:

a) + α): *in s}=f \(dd(.w) \) n=f t \(\hat{h}d \) pn "It is his son who gives him this white bread."

b) + α): * $ntf \underline{d}\underline{d}(.w) n = f t \underline{h}\underline{d} pn$ "It is he who gives him this white bread."

b) + γ): *ntf $\underline{d}i = f n = f t \underline{h} \underline{d} p n$ "He will give him this white bread."

Note:

In this construction the participle is invariable:

in sn.t=f s^cnh rn=f "It is his sister who has caused that his name lives."

The interrogative pronoun m "who?" (§ 34) is often used in the *in*-Construction and merges with *in* to form a new word: $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} in-m > nm$ (Coptic NIM):

in-m ir=f ini=f n=i sy "Who is it, who will bring it (the box) to me?"

2. Negation of the in-Construction

§ 120

a. Negation of the *subject* by $n \dots n \dots is$

Gbb dd n = k nw hn W sir "It is not I who said this to you, it is Geb who said this to you, and Osiris."

b. Negation of the *verb* by the Negative Verb $\frac{1}{2}$ tm (§ 132), which is followed by the verb in the form of a Negative Complement:

* inspection in the second of the second o

b) TRI-PARTITE pw-SENTENCE: FOCUS ON SUBJECT or OBJECT

§ 121

In these sentences the third element of the sentence is a participle or a Relative Form; these refer to the subject or the object:

1. Focus on the subject:

NN | NN pw m3 ms(w).t=tn "It is NN, who saw your birth." (m3 – perfective participle § 100)

2. Focus on the object:

isst pw ir=f iri.t(i)=k n=i m isw ir(.y) "What is it then, that you will do for me in return for it?" (iri.ti=k – prospective Relative Form § 109)

§ 122 c) EMPHATIC CONSTRUCTION: FOCUS ON ADVERBIAL EXPRESSION

Focus can be directed upon an adverbial expression by means of the Emphatic Construction:

gmi.n sw wpw.tyw hr w3.t "That the messengers found him (was) on the road." (see also §§ 70.1, 71.1, 74.2, 76).

§ 123 4) TOPICALISATION

In the case of topicalisation, those parts of the sentence that indicate the theme stand at the head of the sentence and thereby highlight its theme or *topic*. If it is the subject or object, it re-appears as a pronoun in its regular position, according to § 116 and § 117. The topicalised element can stand without introduction or follow the particle $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ir$.

a) Without introduction

§ 124 1. Topicalisation of the subject

O how tef wr s(y) r mh 2 "His beard, it was greater than 2 cubits." (Adjectival Sentence § 56)

kn.w pf kn.w

bik 'h=f hn' sms.w=f "The falcon (the king), he flew off with his retinue." (Historic Perfect sdm=f § 72)

§ 125 2. Topicalisation of the object

"That which he thought to do against me, I did it against him" $k3.tn=f^{(\S 107)} iri.t^{(\S 82)} st (i)r=i iri.n=i st (i)r=f$

§ 126 3. Topicalisation of an adverbial expression

If the main clause is formed with a Complex Verb Form (§§ 89–96), the adverbial expression is topicalised by placing the adverbial subordinate clause at the head of the sentence, e.g.:

• preceding $h.n sdm.n=f$ (§ 95)	
wn.n=s t3 °.t °h°.n sdm.n=s hrw "After she had opened the chamber, she heard a sound" (adverbial expression: sdm.n=f in a subordinate clause § 71.2)	
• preceding $iw + Passive s\underline{d}m(.w) = f(\S 91 b)$	
hd.n (i) $r = f B dw 3 sp 2 iw iri(w) mi$ dd=f "When the earth had become light, very early, it was (already) done according to what he said." (adverbial expression: Circumstantial sdm.n=f in a subordinate clause § 71.2)	
• preceding a Complex Aorist I (iw=f sdm=f) (§ 92)	
plough and I reap." (adverbial expression: Circumstantial Present sdm=f § 69.1)	
• preceding the Complex Future $iw = f r s \underline{d}m$ (§ 94)	
$iw=tn \ r \ drp \ n=i$ "As you love life and hate death, so you will make offering for me." (adverbial expression: Circumstantial Present $sdm=f$ § 69.1)	
b) Introduced by $\lim_{n \to \infty} ir$	
1. Topicalisation of the subject	§ 127
ir sf Wsir pw "As for yesterday, it is Osiris."	
ir sm(.w) grg iw=f tnm=f "As for him who follows falsehood, he goes astray."	
Other particles can precede <i>ir</i> , e.g. <i>ist</i> : The text recounts Nemty-nakht's desire to seize the possessions of the peasant and then continues:	
nht pn hr sm3-t3 $n(.y)$ $r(3)$ -w3(i).t "Now, as for the house of this Nemty-nakht, (it) lay at the side of the road". The position of the house provided him with the possibility to do so.	
2. Topicalisation of the object	§ 128
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	

§ 129 3. Topicalisation of an adverbial expression

ir m-ht htp(.w) ntr m ih.wt=f dd.tw htp-ntr pn m-b3h twt.w pn n.y hm=i "After the god has been satisfied with his things, this god's offering is placed in front of this statue of my Majesty". (Adverbial expression: m-ht + Perfective Passive sdm(.w/y)=f § 77)

5) CONDITIONAL CLAUSES **§ 130**

Conditional clauses also belong to the category of Focalisation (§§ 118–122). They arc either introduced by $4 \implies ir$ or appear without an introduction.

§ 131

1. Fulfillable condition:

ir + Future (Prospective) sdm=f (§ 74)

ir wdf=k m dd n=i ini tw r iw pn rdi=i rh=k tw "If you hesitate in telling me who brought you to this island, I will cause that you know yourself!"

ir + Subjunctive $sdm = f(\S 75)$

ir iwt=k m hf3.(w)t nb(.t) m(w)t.k3 Rc.w "If you should come as any snake, then Rc will die."

2. Unfulfillable condition:

This construction is rather uncertain; the only attested (controversial) example:

ir + Perfect sdm.n=f (§ 71) King Amenembet says:

在一种"是强烈"。这是一种企业经济设计从一种的特别。所以" ir ssp.n=i 3s{t} h^c.w m dr.t=i iw di.n=i ht hm(.w) m-c(.w) h3h3 "Had I grasped speed (i.e. hurried), the weapons in my hand, I would have made the cowards retreat with the lance." Another possible interpretation would be to see ir as introducing an emphasised adverbial expression (§§ 126, 129) which has been placed at the head of the sentence because the main clause is formed by a Complex Verb Form: "Having grasped speed, the weapons in my hand, I made the cowards retreat with the lance."

§ 132 b) WITHOUT INTRODUCTION

Conditions can also be expressed by other sentence types, e.g.

- 1. by the Balanced Sentence (§§ 49, 70.1b, 71.1d)
- 2. by an emphasised adverbial expression followed by the Complex Future (§ 126).

L) NEGATION of the VERB

NEGATIVE PARTICLES AND NEGATIVE VERBS

The verb is negated in different ways, depending on the verb form: § 133

- a) with the negative particles -n or nn;
- c) with the negative verbs formall tm or formall tm, formall tm. § 134 Both these verbs are followed by the verb that is negated in a special form, the so-

Both these verbs are followed by the verb that is negated in a special form, the so-called **Negative Complement**. Its -w ending is usually not written. From the New Kingdom onwards, and sometimes earlier, the Negative Complement can be replaced by the infinitive.

tm can be fully conjugated. WORD ORDER: pronominal subject (suffix-pronoun) follows *tm*, nominal subject follows the Negative Complement:

 $tm=t \ln(w) \ln m$ "Why do you not row?" (Aorist $sdm=f \S 70.1a$)

"Do not be strong in your power, " tm spr(w) bw dw r = k that evil may not reach you" (Subjunctive $sdm=f \S 75.3$)

The choice of negation depends on the syntactic function and the type of verb form (i.e. nominal vs. verbal form, overview in Table 2 - p. 83).

I) NEGATION of the IMPERATIVE (§ 67)

§ 135

The imperative is negated by $\frac{1}{100}$ (the imperative of the Negative Verb $tm \S 134$), which is followed by the Negative Complement ($\S 134$).

m snd(.w) "Fear not!"

- 2) NEGATION of the CIRCUMSTANTIAL (PRESENT) sqm=f / iri=f (§ 69) § 136
- a) n sdm.n=f identical with the negative Complex Aorist 1 (§§ 71.3, 92, 142 b).

In adverbial subordinate clauses:

 $\{\phi_{i,j}, \phi_{i,j}\} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\phi_{i,j}) \right\} \right\} = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\phi_{i,j}) \right\} \right\} = \left\{ \sum_{i$

iw dbn.n=i 't nb.t n.t pr.w nsw 'nh(.w) wd3(.w) snb(.w) r hhi n=i s.t-kb.t n gmi.n=i sy "I went around every chamber of the palace – may it live, be prosperous and healthy – to find for myself entertainment, without finding it."

- **b)** nn + adverbial clause (§ 47.1) (less frequent)
- "It (the snake) spoke to me (the shipwrecked sailor), and the salm st without me hearing it."
- c) nn + infinitive (where the identity of the subject is obvious, § 85, 143 b)

Note: If the infinitive is followed by an object that is identical with the subject of the main clause, the construction can best be translated as a passive:

without being turned back (lit.: your turning back not existing)."

§ 137 3) NEGATION of the AORIST sdm=f/irr=f (§ 70)

 $tm=fs\underline{d}m(.w)$

a) In the Emphatic Construction (cp. § 70.1):

tm=k tr sdm(.w) hr m "Why then do you not listen?"

- **b)** As a nominal verb form:
- 1. In an object clause (cp. $\S\S 70.2a$):

rħ.n=k tm=sn sfn(.w) "You know they are not mild."

iw wd.n Gbb tm=i wnm(.w) hs "Geb has decreed that I do not eat excrement."

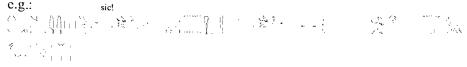
2. As the predicate of a pw-Sentence (§ 53):

ir 'md ib tm mdw.t^(inf. § 134) h3.ty pw "As for slackness of the heart, it is (i.e. signifies) that the heart does not speak."

§ 138

- a) Nominal / Emphatic verb form: *tm.n=f sdm.w (this form is, however, not attested)
- **b)** Verbal Form: $n \ sdm = f \ (see \S 72.1)$
- 1. In a main clause:

The examples are not unequivocal; $n \ s\underline{d}m = f$ negates $s\underline{d}m.n = f$ in a paratactic main clause (§ 71.2) as well as the Complex Verb Form $iw \ s\underline{d}m.n = f$ that introduces an initial main clause. One would expect $n \ s\underline{d}m = f$, like $s\underline{d}m.n = f$, to appear in a paratactic main clause,



 $ink \ mrr.y \ h(3)w=f \ sdmi \ n \ n \ b.t=f \ n \ hbs=i \ hr \ r \ n.ty \ m \ b k.w$

"I was one whom his family loves, who was attached to his clan; I did not hide (my) face from him who was in service."

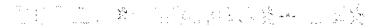
The theme of the negated clause continues that of the *ink*-Sentence; since h(3)w, 3b.t and n.ty m b3k.w form a progression from a close circle to a wider circle of people, it is more likely that here n hbs=i introduces a paratactic main clause, rather than an initial main clause.

2. In a subordinate clause:



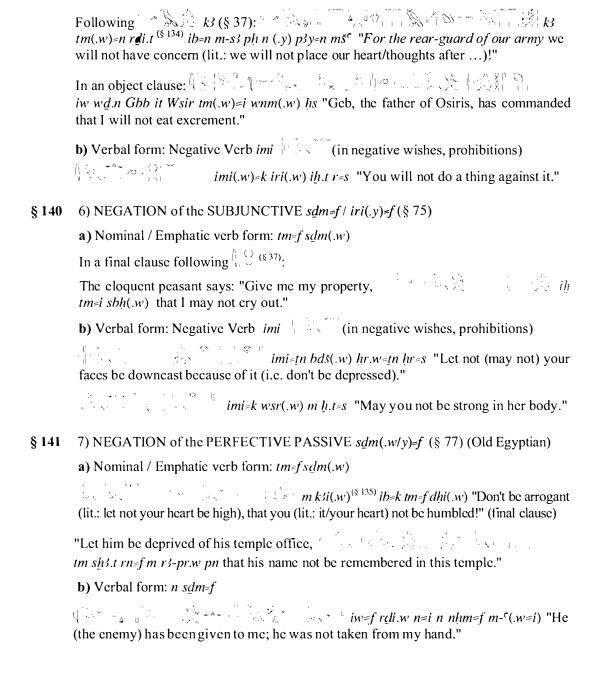
 $iri.t=i^{(\S 85.4)}$ §m.t m hnty.t n k3i=i spr r hnw pn hmt.n=i^{(\S 71.2b)} hpr h3°.yt^(\S 75.2) n dd=i °nh r-s3=f "My going south: I did not intend to reach this residence, having thought that a disturbance would take place and not expecting to live after it (the disturbance)."

The section begins with an infinitive that serves as a heading introducing a new event ($\S 85.4$); $n \, k \, \beta i = i$ introduces a main clause ($\S 142 \, a$), $h \, m \, t \, . n = i$ and $n \, d \, d = i$ are in subordinate clauses.



iri.n(≈i) ḥsw.t n rmt nb rḥ.w mi ḥm.w n stni≈i "I showed favour to all people, knowledgeable and ignorant alike, without my discriminating."

§ 139



5) NEGATION of the FUTURE (PROSPECTIVE) sdm=f (§ 74)

a) Nominal / Emphatic verb form: tm(.w) = f sdm(.w)

OVERVIEW OF THE SUFFIX CONJUGATION

		Nominal Verb Forms: Emphatic Construction		Verbal Forms: main clauses and subordinate clauses	
		affirmative	negated	affirmative	negated
INDICATIVE		İ	· •	•	<u> </u>
Aorist	Active	<i> irr≈f</i>	tm=firi(.w)		
Aurist	Passive	irr.tw=f	tm.tw≈f iri(.w)		
Circumst. sdm=f / Old Perf.	Active			iri=f Old Perf. ² (condition)	$n iri.n=f^{1}$ $nn sw hr sdm^{2}$ $(nn + inf.)^{2}$
	Passive			iri.tw=f	n iri. ntw : f^{1}
D. C.	Active	iri.n=f	tm.n=f iri(.w)	iri.n=f (trans.) Old Perf. (intr. movem.)	n iri=f³ (n iri.t=f)
Perfect	Passive	iri=f ^(OK) iri.ntw=f	tm=f iri(.w) (OK) tm.ntw=f iri(.w)	iri + noun Old Perf. (pron. subject)	n iri=f ^(OK) n iri.tw=f ³ (n iri.t:f)
Future	Active	iri(.w)₌f	tm(.w)=f $iri(.w)$	iri(.w)≈f	imi=f iri(.w)
(Prospective)	Passive	iri(.w)tw=f	tm(.w)tw=firi(.w)	iri(.w)tw=f	not attested
SUBJUNCTIVE	Ē	İ			
Active		¦iri=f	tm=f iri(.w)	iri=f	imi=f iri(.w)
Passive		iri.wtw=f	tm.tw=f iri(.w)	iri.tw=f	not attested

TABLE 2 – SUFFIX CONJUGATION

Notes:

¹ Also in main clauses, since the negative forms of the Circumstantial (Present) sdm=f and the Complex Aorist I iw(=f) sdm=f are identical (§§ 136, 142, Table 3).

² In adverbial subordinate clauses.

³ Also in main clauses, since the negative forms of the Complex Verb Forms iw sdm.n=f / iw sdm.ntw=f and the verbal sdm.n=f are identical (§§ 138, 142, Table 3).

§ 142 8) NEGATION of the COMPLEX VERB FORMS with *iw* (§§ 90–94)

a)	The	following	negative	forms	are	the	negative	equivalen	ts of	the	PRESENT
	PERF	FECT FORM	1S iw s <u>d</u> m	$n = f(\S)$	91 a) and	d iw + Old	l Perfective	e (§ 9	1 c):	

- $n \ sdm=f$ (formally identical with $n \ sdm=f$ of the Perfect $sdm.n=f \ 138$)

 $n \ rdi=i \ s3=i \ n \ 3m$ "I did not turn my back to an Asiatic (i.e. did not flee)."
- $n \times f(\S 73.1)$ By the second of the seco
- *n sdm=f* (as negative of *iw* + Old Perfective § 81)

 Kheops says to Djedi:

 iw=k rh.ti tnw n3-n(.y) ip.wt wn.t Dhw.ty "You know the number of the naoi of the sanctuary of Thoth." Djedi answers:

 n rh=i tnw

 ir.y "I do not know the number thereof."
- b) $n \times dm.n = f \text{negative equivalent of COMPLEX AORIST 1} \quad iw(=f) \times dm = f (\S 92)$ (identical with $n \times dm.n = f$ of the Circumstantial Present $\times dm = f$, § 136).

 To $pw \times n \times rdi.n = f \times s = f$ "He is one who returns; he does not turn his back."
- c) $nn \ sdm = f \text{negative equivalent of COMPLEX FUTURE } iw = f r \ sdm (§ 94)$ $nn \ msi = s \ r \ nhh \text{ "She will not give birth for eternity."}$

The following table (Table 3) summarises these constructions:

TABLE 3 - COMPLEX VERB FORMS WITH TW

- NEGATION of the INFINITIVE (§§ 82–85)

§ 143

- 3) With the Negative Verb tm (§ 132)
- takes the form of the infinitive; the verb that carries the meaning follows as a Negative Complement. This construction is used when the infinitive either 1. serves as a noun or 2. follows a preposition:
- 1. It is to make the wnm(.w) hs "To not eat excrement." title of a spell;
- 2. 'The southern boundary made in year 8, ...

r tm rdi(.w) sni sw Nhsy nb in order not to allow that any Nubian pass it."

b) nn + infinitive "without ... $\sim ing$ "

In this construction it is not the infinitive as such but rather the whole clause that is negated (cp. §§ 47, 57); primarily used in adverbial subordinate clauses:

These things are to belong to your son, $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$

10) NEGATION of PARTICIPLES, RELATIVE FORMS and the sdm.t(y)=f(y)-FORM

§ 144

The negative equivalents of the Participles, Relative Forms and the sdm.t(y) = f(y)-Form are expressed with the Negative Verb tm. The Negative Verb tm takes on the relevant form and the verb that bears the meaning appears as a Negative Complement (or infinitive, § 134).

§ 145 a) NEGATION of the PARTICIPLES

1. Active

In the active, the forms of the imperfective and perfective participles of *tm* are the same and they can therefore not be distinguished:

tm(w) sdm(w) "It is the heart (i.e. mind) that forms its owner as one who hears or one who does not hear."

It is not always clear whether *tm* in Egyptian is imperfective since, when used in an epithet, the perfective participle can also have present sense.

f(x) = f(x) + f(x) + f(x) = f(x) +

2. Passive

a. Imperfective participle

 $m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} tm(.w) \ \underline{h}nn(.w) \ \underline{w}\underline{d}.t-mdw = f$ "One, whose command is never transgressed."

b. Perfective participle

"All lands a second of the sec

Note: tmm(.w) is the perfective passive participle of a 2-radical verb with gemination, § 100.

§ 146 b) NEGATION of the RELATIVE FORM

mn s.t nb.t tm.tn(=i) iri(.w) mn.ww im=s "There was not any place in which I did not make monuments."

§ 147 c) NEGATION of the sdm.ty=fy-FORM

f(x) = f(x) + f(x) + f(y) + f(y)The first f(x) = f(y) + f(y)The first f(y) = f(y)Th

M) QUESTIONS

§ 148

Questions are either not specifically marked as such (i.e. they would have been indicated by intonation) or they are introduced by 4— in or the later form 4—4% in-iw (§ 34).

Word order and syntax are the same as in statements.

Interrogative pronouns and adverbs (§ 34) occupy the same position in a sentence as corresponding parts of speech in statements, e.g. in an Adjectival Sentence (§ 56):

for pw tr "who?" § 34) takes the place of an adjective, e.g. nfr (§ 56).

The enclitic particles (i)r = f or $c = \int tr(\S 38)$ often appear in questions of all sorts:

N) EPEXEGESIS

§ 149

A pronominal subject can be specified by a name or noun at the end of a sentence:

h'i=f R'.w "May he rise, (namely) Rc." (the name "Khephren", see § 153)

will she give birth, (namely) Rudj-djedet?"

O) RELATIVE CLAUSES

§ 150

Relative Clauses are attribute clauses, i.e. they function like adjectives in that they qualify an antecedent (a preceding noun or pronoun). Like adjectives, they can also be used as nouns. Not only adjectives (§ 24b), participles (§ 103) and Relative Forms (§ 110), but also non-verbal and verbal clauses can serve as attributes. Although Egyptian participles and, in particular, Relative Forms usually have to be translated into English as relative clauses, only non-verbal and verbal clauses which are used as attributes are true Relative Clauses.

The word to which an adjective, participle or Relative Form relates (the antecedent) can be either determined or undetermined. With Relative Clauses, however, Egyptian distinguishes between these two types of antecedents.

§ 151 1) Relative Clause – as attribute of a determined antecedent

Here, the antecedent is known and specific – in translation this is indicated by the definite article "the". The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Adjective, which agrees in gender and number with the antecedent.

	RELATIVE ADJECTIVE								
	singular	plural							
masc.	~~~ n.ty	n.t(y)w							
fem.	$\sim n.t(y)t$	n.t(yw)t							

a) If	the	antece	dent	is iden	ical	with	the s	subject	of	the 1	Relati	ve (Clause,	then	the	latter
is	s no	t sp	ecifical	ly ex	pressec	but	is im	plici	it in the	Re	lativ	ve Adj	ect	ive itsc	lf:		

 $rmt \ Km.t \ n.t(y)w \ im \ hn = f$ "the Egyptians who were there with him". (predicate of Relative Clause: adverb)

St. (predicate of Relative Clause: Old Perfective)

b) If the antecedent is *not* identical with the subject of the Relative Clause, then it is necessary to refer back to the antecedent by means of a resumptive pronoun:

wsh n.ty s3 nsw im=f"the ship in which the prince was".

wsh n.ty s3 nsw im=f"the ship in which the prince was".

ntr pw n.ty hr=f m tsm "this god whose face is (that of) a dog".

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac$

eyes with which you see." (predicate of Relative Clause: Aorist sdm=f)

- c) The resumptive pronoun (sw in the following example) is also necessary when the antecedent is the object: $p_i^2 t hnk.t ... n.ty$ rdi.n=i n=tn sw "The bread and beer ... which I have given to you." (predicate of Relative clause: nominal sdm.n=f)
- d) An adverb can take the place of a preposition + resumptive pronoun (cp. §§ 104, 105)

 bw n.ty ntr.w im "the place where the gods are".
- e) A pronominal subject of a Relative Clause appears as a dependent pronoun and follows the Relative Adjective:

sšm pn n.ty wi hr=f "this situation in which 1 am".

It can also appear as a suffix-pronoun, particularly where the subject is in the 2nd or 3rd person, in which case n.ty=f is usually written $\stackrel{\frown}{\sim}$:

bw n.ty=f im "the place where he is".

Note: (1) / n.ty nb "everyone who", "whoever"

f) Like an adjective, a Relative Clause can also be used as a noun, i.e. absolutely, without an antecedent:

"those who arc in his following"; n.t(v)t nb.t im=f "everything that/whatever is in him/it".

g) Negative Relative Adjective: [18] 18. [18] 18. [18] 19

iw.ty = iw.ty = f "one who does not have his equal".

iw.ty n=f "one who has nothing" (cp. §58 b), also iw.ty sw "a havenot, a pauper".

Note: *n.tyt iw.tyt* "that which is and which is not" = "everything".

2) Relative Clause – as attribute of an *undetermined* antecedent

A non-verbal or verbal clause whose form is identical to an independent clause can function as a Relative Clause. These "virtual Relative Clauses" follow their antecedent paratactically but are not introduced by a Relative Adjective. Only the context enables one to recognise them as attributes of an antecedent. In these cases, a resumptive pronoun always refers back to the antecedent.

ntr pw grt nn sn.nw=f "He is indeed a god whose second (equal) does not exist." (Resumptive pronoun f. The clause could also be translated paratactically: "He is indeed a god. His equal does not exist".)

mi si wnm.n=f k3.w n.w nh.t "like a man who has eaten the fruit of the sycamore." (Resumptive pronoun f; wnm.n=f is actually a Perfect sdm.n=f in a subordinate clause [§ 71.2], which could also be translated "like a man, after he has eaten the fruit of the sycamore".)

Adverbial subordinate clauses of time or circumstance with iw (§ 46 b) (1) or with an Old Perfective (2) frequently occur as such an attribute of an undetermined antecedent:

§ 152

- (1) gmi.n=i hf3.w pw iw=f m iyi.t "I discovered it was a snake which was approaching."
- (2) thin.wy m d m bnbn.t=sn 3bh.w m hr.t "two obelisks of fine gold whose pyramidions mingle with the sky".

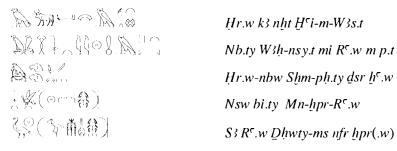
P) APPENDIX

§ 153 1. THE TITULARY AND OTHER DESIGNATIONS OF THE KING

- 1. The Horus name is usually written vertically within the palace-facade within the Horus-falcon is perched, sometimes wearing the double-crown. The Horus-falcon on the facade is the writing for the title Hr.w "Horus". The name can also be written horizontally following the Horus-falcon without the crown and facade (see example below).
- 2.The "Two Ladics"-name follows the title *nb.ty*, which refers to the two goddesses of the crowns, *Nhb.t* of Elkab and *W3d.yt* of Buto.
- 3. The "Golden Horus"-name follows the title Ar.w-nbw, probably "Horus (made) of gold".
- 4. The prenomen follows the title $\frac{1}{2}$ w nsw bi.ty, "King of Upper and Lower Egypt". The prenomen is usually formed with the name of the sun-god Re \odot and is written within a cartouche.
- 5. The "Son of Re"-name (nomen) follows the title \$\sigma \text{R}^c.w.\$ It is also written within a cartouche. It is the name borne by the king before his accession and conforms to the current dynastic tradition (12th Dynasty: Amenemhet, Sesostris; 18th Dynasty: Amenhotep, Thutmosis; 19th / 20th Dynastics: Scti, Ramesses).

Today, following the ancient Greek tradition, we refer to kings by their "Son of Re" names, whereas the Egyptians of the Old Kingdom used the Horus name, and those of the Middle and New Kingdoms preferred the *nsw bi.ty* name, when referring to the king by only one name.

Example of a complete titulary (Thutmosis III):



"Horus: The strong bull who appears in Thebes; Two Ladies: Enduring of kingship like Re in heaven; Golden Horus: Mighty of strength, holy of diadems; King of Upper and Lower Egypt: Menkheperre ('The form of Re endures'(?)); Son of Re: Thutmosis, perfect of forms".

The term "Pharaoh" (< Hebrew < pre>pr.w 3 "Great House", i.e. palace) is not used for the ruler until the 18th Dynasty; cp. "Downing Street", "The White House".

SYLLABIC- (GROUP-) WRITING

§ 154

In order to write words such as foreign names, loan words or magical spells in such a way that they might be correctly pronounced, the Egyptian script, which lacked vowels, developed its own distinctive system. Certain groups, generally consisting of at least two Egyptian signs, the last of which is either w, i or 3, were used to write open syllables (consonant + vowel). Here the (often uncertain) vocalisation of some of these:

430	'a, 'i	1	ra, ri
18	'u		ri
	nu	\$.4.; 	ru
· ·	`a		ḥa, ḥi, ḥu
3	ba, bi	1 P 1	sa, si
	bu	(0)	su
58/w.	pa, pi	Sohok My	ša, šu
, <u> </u>	ma, mi, mu	M	ta, ti
W.	na, la	Zan.	<u>ṭa, ṭi, ṭu</u>
\\	ni	ASA	da, di, du
111,111	l + vowel		

人名西西 養養 表不完全 大八八分 後衛

5111

颖

III. SIGN LIST

The numbers following the signs refer to the more extensive list in Gardiner's *Egyptian Grammar*, from which the division into groups with their alphabetic designation has been adopted.

L. = Logogram (also: Ideogram), Ph. = Phonogram, D. = Determinative, Ph.D. = Phonetic Determinative

A. MEN

- A (1) Seated man. L. "man". D. man, male occupations, male personal names. L. suffix i "I" D. in ", people, groups of people.
 - (2) Seated man with hand to mouth or head. D. eat, be hungry, drink, speak, think, feel.
 - (3) Man kneeling. D. sit.
 - (4) Man with raised arms. D. worship; hide.
 - (5) Man hiding. D. hide.
 - (6) Man being (ritually) washed. D. pure, purify, purity.
 - (7) Man sinking to ground. D. be weary, weak.
 - (9) Man steadying basket on head. D. carry, load, work.
 - (10) Man with oar. D. in skdw "sail".
 - (12) Soldier with bow and quiver. L. $\frac{d}{dt} ms^c$ "army". D. army, enemy.
- (13) Man with hands bound. D. enemy, rebel.
 - (14) Falling man with blood streaming from head. D. die; enemy.
 - (15) Falling or fallen man. L. Falling or fa
- (16) Man bowing down. D. bend, bow.
 - (17) Child sitting on lap. L. *hrd* "child". D. child; be young.
 - (19) Bent man leaning on staff. L. Bw "old", smsw "eldest", wr "prince". D. old.

S. Man standing with staff. L. \mathbb{R}^3 sr "official". D. noble, courtier, A (21) friend, statue. 刳 Statue of a man with staff and sceptre. D. in twt.w "statue", iti.y (22)"sovereign". -5 King with staff and mace. D. in iti.y "sovereign". (23)5%. 75 (24)Man striking with stick. D. for actions involving effort: strike, rob, teach, be strong. (25)Man with stick in one hand. L. hwi "smite". Man with one arm raised. D. call. (26)Man hastening with one arm raised. In preposition in "by". (27)Man with raised arms. D. joy, mourning, high. L. k3i "be high, (28)exalted". 181 (29)Man upside-down. D. shd "be upside down". 前貨物 Man with arms in attitude of prayer. D. pray, praise, plead, greet. (30)(32)Man dancing. D. dance, rejoice. (33)Man with stick and bundle. D. wander, travel. L. mniw "herdsman". (34)Man pounding, with mortar. D. hwsi pound, build. Man building. L. kd "build". D. build. (35)(36)Man bending over a vessel. L. D. 'f.ty "brewer". Scated god with beard. D. god. L. suffix i "1" (when a god (40)speaks). h 45 (41/42) King with beard, uracus (and flail). D. king. L. suffix i "I" (when a king speaks) Variants: (A43), (A44), (A45), (A46). Seated herdsman with staff and mat. L. (47) mniw "herdsman". D. herdsman. L.D. s3w "to guard; guard". Also for (B8). (49) Syrian with stick. D. foreigner. (50)Scated man of rank; can replace A1 or A51. L. suffix i "I".

A50 with flail. L. *sps* "noble". Ph. *sps*. D. noble person.

(51)

(2) (4)

-1

<u>;---</u>;

j.

7

Ž

*

63

- A (52) Noble squatting with flail. D. noble; also used in place of A51.
 - (53) Standing mummy. D. mummy, statue, image, form.
 - (54) Recumbent mummy. D. death, coffin.
 - (55) Mummy on bed. D. lie, sleep, die; corpse.

B. WOMEN

- B (1) Seated woman. D. woman, female occupations, female personal names. L. suffix *i* "I" (when a woman speaks).
 - (2) Pregnant woman. D. *iwr* "conceive", *bk3* "be pregnant".
 - (3) Woman giving birth. L. *msi* "give birth". D. give birth.
 - (5) Woman suckling child. D. suckle, nurse, care.
 - (7) Queen with diadem and flower. D. name of queen.
 - (8) (Gardiner A48) Weaver with sticks. L. *iri.t* "weaver". Ph. *iry*.

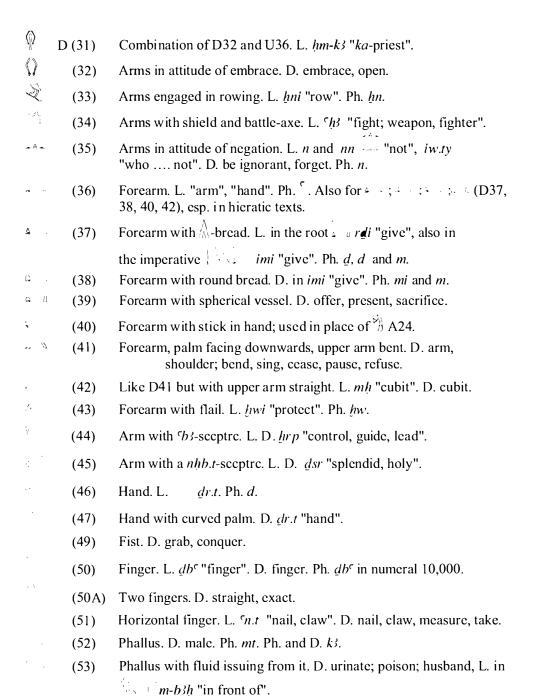
C. ANTHROPOMORPHIC DEITIES

- C (1) God with human head and sun-disk. L. *R^c.w* "Re" (sun-god). D. sun-god.
 - (2) God with falcon head, sun-disk and sign of life: like C1.
 - (3) God with head of ibis. L. D. *Dhw.ty* "(god) Thoth".
 - (4) God with head of ram. L. D. *Hnm.w* "(god) Khnum".
 - (6) God with head of a canine. L. D. *Inp.w* "(god) Anubis".
 - (7) God with head of Seth-animal. L. D. "(god) Seth".
 - (8) Ithyphallic god with feathers, raised arm and flail. L. D. *Mnw* "(god) Min".
 - (9) Goddess with horns and sun-disk. L. D. Hw.t-Hr.w "(goddess) Hathor"
 - (10) Goddess with feather on head. L. D. M3°.t "(goddess) Maat".
 - (11) Kneeling god with arms uplifted (supporting the sky), with or without on his head. L. *Hh*, "(god) Heh"; *hh* numeral "million". Ph. *hh*.

M God with double feather crown. L. D. *Imn.w* "(god) Amun". C(12)M (17)God with falcon head and double feather crown. L. D. *Mnt.w* "(god) Month". 并 God with double feather, homs and sun-disk. L. D. (73)-Tnn "(god) (18)(Ta)-tenen". D. PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY D(1) Head in profile. L. tp "head". D. head, back of head, back; forehead, front. Ph. tp. Face. L. hr "face". Ph. hr. 48 (2) (3) Lock of hair. D. hair, sorrow, widow; bare, empty; colour. Eye. L. ir.t "eye". D. eye, sec, blind, cry, wake, watch. Ph. ir (4) ,⁷⁰ (5/6) Eye with eye-paint or eyebrow. D. see, blind, wake. (9) Eye with tears. L. rm "cry". D. cry. Human eye with markings of falcon's head. L. D. wd3.t "wedjat-eye". (10)(17)Lower part of wedjat-eye. L. D. ti.t "figure, image" Ear. L. D. msdr "car". (18)(19/20) Nose with eye and check. L. fnd "nose". D. nose, smell, face, joy; be angry. Ph.D. in hnt (from hnt "face"). (21)Mouth. L. r3 "mouth". Ph. r. Upper lip with teeth. L. sp.t "edge, border". (24)Lips. L. $\propto sp.ty$ "lips". D. lips. (25)Lips issuing liquid. D. spit, vomit, bleed. (26)Breast, L. Mind "breast". D. breast; suckle, nurse. (27)Outspread arms. L. k3 "the Ka" (the life-force, a form of (28)the soul). Ph. k3.

D28 on standard R12. L. k3 "the Ka" as a divine entity.

(29)



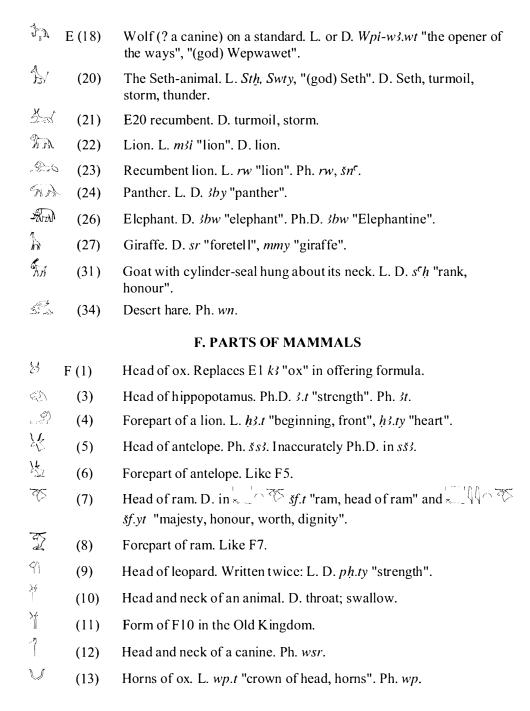
- D (54) Legs walking. L. A iwi "come". D. walk, approach, hurry, halt, hesitate. L. nmt.t "step, movement".
- (55) Legs walking backwards. D. backwards, turn about; again.
 - (56) Leg. L. *rd* "foot". D. leg, foot, thigh. Ph. (1) *pd*, (2) *w*^c*r*, (3) *sbk*, (4) *gh* or *ghs*.
 - (58) Leg. Ph. b.

£

- (60) D58 combined with a vessel from which water flows. L. $w^{c}b$ "pure".
- (61) Toes. L. s3h "toe". D. toe. Ph. s3h.

E. MAMMALS

- $\mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{E}(1)$ Bull. L. k3 "bull, ox". D. cattle, herd.
- Aggressive bull. L. in ks nht "strong bull" (epithet of the king).
- 汤 (3) Calf. D. Calf, cattle.
- (6) Horse, L. ssm.t "horse". D. horse, team.
- 外が (7) Donkey. L. D. 3 "donkey".
- (8) Kid. D. small cattle. Ph.D. and Ph. ib.
- (9) New-born antelope. Ph. iw.
- (10) Ram. D. ram, sheep. D. Hnm.w "(god) Khnum".
- ້າກາ (12) Pig. D. rri "pig".
- (13) Cat. D. miw "cat".
- ฟิฟ (14) Dog (slughi). D. dog.
- (15) Recumbent jackal or dog. L. *Inp.w* "(god) Anubis". D. Anubis.
- (16) E15 on a shrine; like E15. L. hr.y s s t 3 "he who is over the secrets".
-) Jackal. L. D. s3b "jackal, judge".



- F (16) Horn. L. *db* "horn". D. horn. Ph. *b*.
- (17) F16 and a vessel from which liquid issues. L. D. 'bw "purification".
 - (18) Elephant tusk. D. tooth; bite, laugh. Ph. bh, hw.
 - (20) Tongue. L. *ns* "tongue"; *im.y-r3* "overseer". D. tongue; taste. Ph. *ns*.
 - (21) Ear of ox. L. msdr "ear". D. ear; hear, be deaf. Ph. sdm, idn.
 - (22) Hind part of a lion. L. ph.wy "hind quarters". Ph. or Ph.D. ph, kf3.
 - (23) Foreleg of an ox. L. *hpš* "foreleg, arm". D. foreleg, arm, strength.
 - (25) Leg of an ox. L. whm.t "hoof". Ph. whm.
- (26) Skin of goat. L. hn.t "hide, skin". Ph. hn.
 - (27) Hide of ox. D. hide, leather, mammal.
 - (28) Variant of F27. L. s3h "dappled, variagated" in "s3h sw.ty "variagated of feathers" (epithet of god Horus).
 - (29) Hide of ox pierced by arrow. L. D. sti "shoot". Ph. st.
 - Water-skin. Ph. šd.

J

a)

`.^!"

*

10

١.

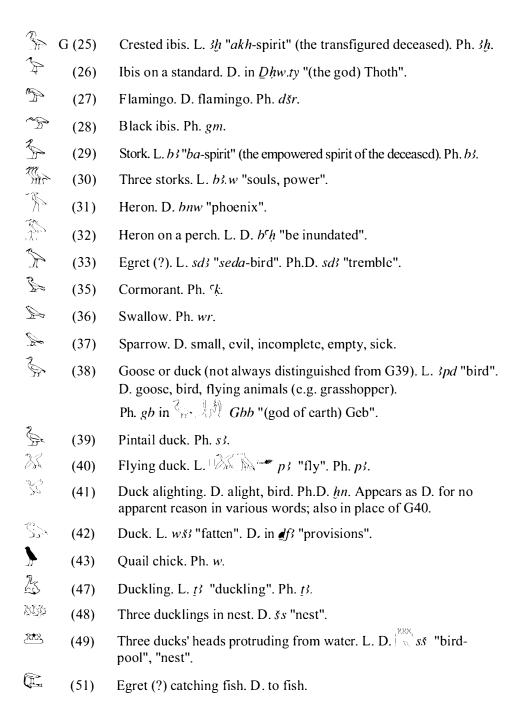
- (31) Three fox skins tied together. Ph. ms.
 - (32) Belly of animal with teats and tail. L. <u>h.t</u> "torso, body". Ph. <u>h</u>.
- (33) Tail. D. *sd* "tail". Ph.D. *sd*.
 - (34) Heart. L. *ib* (occasionally also *h3.ty*) "heart". D. heart.
 - (35) Heart and windpipe. Ph. *nfr*.
 - (36) Lung with windpipe. Ph. sm3.
- (37) Backbone with ribs. L. D. *i3.t* "back".
 - (39) Backbone with marrow issuing from it. Ph. *im3h*.
- (40) Backbone with marrow issuing from both ends. Ph. 3w.
- (41) Backbone with vertebrae. D. psd "back", §c.t "slaughter".
- (42) Rib. L. *spr* "rib". Ph. *spr*. Confusion with N11.
- (44) Leg bone of ox with meat attached. Originally two signs (seldom

E y

- F (44) distinguished) for:
 - (a) D. in iw^c "thigh of ox". Ph. and Ph.D. iw^c.
 - (b) D. in sw.t "leg of beef". Ph. isw.
 - (46/47) Intestines. D. intestines. Ph. k3b, phr, dbn. D. turn around.
 - (51) Piece of meat. D. meat, bodily part.
 - (52) Excrement. D. hs "excrement".

G. BIRDS

- G (1) Egyptian vulture. Ph. 3
 - (4) Long-legged buzzard. Ph. tw
 - (5) Falcon. L. Hr.w "(god) Horus". D. in hik "falcon".
 - (7) Falcon on a standard. D. god; in hieratic texts regularly used in place of A40.
 - (7A) Falcon in boat. L. Nm.ty "(god) Nemty".
 - (8) Falcon on S12. L. *Ḥr.w-nbw* "Horus of Gold" (title of king, §153).
 - (9) Falcon with sun-disk. L. R^c.w-Ḥr.w-3h.ty "(god) Re-Harakhte".
 - (10) Sokar-barque. D. in Skr "(god) Sokar"; hnw "Henu-Barque" of Sokar.
 - (11) Image of falcon. D. in 'sm ('hm, 'hm) "divine image".
 - (14) Vulture. D. vulture. Ph. nrw, mw.t, mt.
- (15) Vulture with flail. L. Mw.t "(goddess) Mut".
 - (16) The vulture-goddess Nekhbet and the snake-goddess Uto on baskets. L. *Nb.ty* "the Two Ladies" (title of king, § 153).
 - (17) Owl. Ph. *m*.
 - (21) Sennâr guinea-fowl. L. h. nh. "neh-bird". Ph. nh.
 - (22) Hoopoe. Ph. *db*.
 - (23) Lapwing. L. *rhy.t* "subjects, commoners". Ph.D. in the same word.
- (24) Lapwing with twisted wings. Like G23.



దె G(52)Goose picking up grain. D. in snm "feed (transitive)". 444 Bird with human head. L. b3 "Ba-spirit". (53)€ 2 (54)Trussed goose or duck. D. bird; offer. Ph. snd. H. PARTS OF BIRDS R Head of pintail duck. For G38. L. 3pd "bird". D. wšn "wring neck H(1)(of a bird)". (2) Head of a bird with a crest. Ph.D. m3^c, wšm. Head of a spoonbill. Ph.D. p3k. (3) Head of vulture. Ph.D. nr in mr.w "terror". In a R **(4)** writing of rmt "people". Wings. D. wings; fly. (5) (6) Egg. D. egg; goddess. L. s? "son". (8) I. AMPHIBIOUS ANIMALS AND REPTILES 32 Lizard (Tarentola mauritanica). D. lizard. Ph. 33. I(1)Crocodile. L. msh "crocodile". D. crocodile; be greedy, (3) aggressive, angry. Two crocodiles: Ph. iti.y "sovereign". Crocodile, tail curved inward. Ph.D. s3k "collect (oneself)". (5) 55°] **(6)** Crocodile tail with scales. Ph. km. Es.C Frog. D. krr "frog"; Hk.t "(goddess) Hekat". (7) (8) Tadpole. Ph. hfn; numeral 100,000. Horned viper (Cerastes cerastes). D. father. Ph. f, it. (9) (10)Cobra. Ph. d. 12, (12)Cobra in position of attack. D. uraeus, goddess. B Cobra on basket. D. W3d.yt "(goddess) Wadjet" of Buto. (13)

Snake. L. hf3.w "snake". D. snake, worm.

K. FISHES

- (2) A fish (*Barbus bynni*). Ph.D. in *bw.t* "abomination, taboo".
- A fish (Mugil cephalus). Ph. 'd in title \(\frac{1}{2} \) 'd mr "administrator of a district".
- Oxyrhynchus fish (*Mormyrus kannume*). Ph. h3.
- (5) A fish (Petrocephalus bane). D. rm.w "fish". Ph. bs.

L. INSECTS AND SMALL ANIMALS

- Dung beetle (Scarabaeus sacer). L. hpr "dung beetle". Ph. hpr.
 - (2) Bee. L. *bi.t* "bee". Ph. *bit*.
 - (6) Bivalve shell. Ph. h3 in h3w.t "offering table".
- (7) Scorpion. L. Srk.t "(Scorpion-goddess) Selkis".

M. TREES AND PLANTS

- M(1) Tree. D. tree. Ph. i3m, im.
 - (2) Herb. D. plant, flower. Ph. hn, is; rare: for suffix-pronoun lst person singular. i "I".
 - (3) Branch. L. A. I ht "wood, tree". D. wood, object of wood. Ph. ht.
- Palm rib. D. be young. Ph. rnp. In the group rnp.t sp (alternative reading h3.t-sp) regnal year". Ph.D. in tr "time"; often combined with other signs: (M5), (M6) or (M7). Also in T3-mri "Egypt".
- Pool with lotus flowers. L. $\frac{1}{1}$ 83 "lotus pool, meadow". Ph. 83; 3h in the group $\frac{1}{1}$ 3h 11 "inundation (season)".

į, .

(42)

[¬] M (11) Flower on long twisting stalk. L. D. wdn "offer". X Lotus flower. Ph. h3; numeral 1,000. (12)(13)Papyrus stalk. L. w3d "papyrus plant, papyrus column". Ph. w3d, wd. Clump of papyrus with buds hanging down. D. papyrus, watery (15)terrain, swamp, Lower Egypt. Ph. 3h, mh. * (16)Clump of papyrus. Ph. h3, also mh (like M15). (17)Reed. Ph. i. Reed combined with D54. In his iyi "come". (18)Conical loaves between a slice of bread and a vessel. L. D. in (19)3b.t "offering". Three reeds and three shoots. L. and D was sh.t "marsh land, flat (20)land, field". Ph. sm, in place of M21. Like previous sign with a loop at side, L. Sam "herb, plant". : I $\hat{\tau}$ (21) Ph. sm. Rush with shoots. Two signs: \to Ph. nn. (22)Plant. L. "sw.t-plant". Ph. sw. (23)M23 combined with D21 . Ph. rs. (24)(26)Plant, perhaps flowering form of M23. L. δm^c "Upper Egypt". Ph. δm^c . Pod containing sweet fruit. Ph. ndm. (29)Sweet root (?). L. D. in bnr "sweet". (30)(31/32) Root of the lotus plant. D. grow. Ph.D. rd. Three grains, L. it "barley", D. com, grain. (33)ş. Ear of emmer. L. D. in bd.t, var. bd.t "cmmcr". (34)/\ Heap of grain. D. 'h'.w "heaps, piles". (35)11 (36)Sheaf of flax. Ph. dr. (40)Bundle of reeds. Ph. is.

Blossom (?). Ph. wn (often replaced by Z11).

- You Wine trellis on prop. D. wine, garden, figs.
 - (44) Thom. D. thom, sharp. Ph. spd.

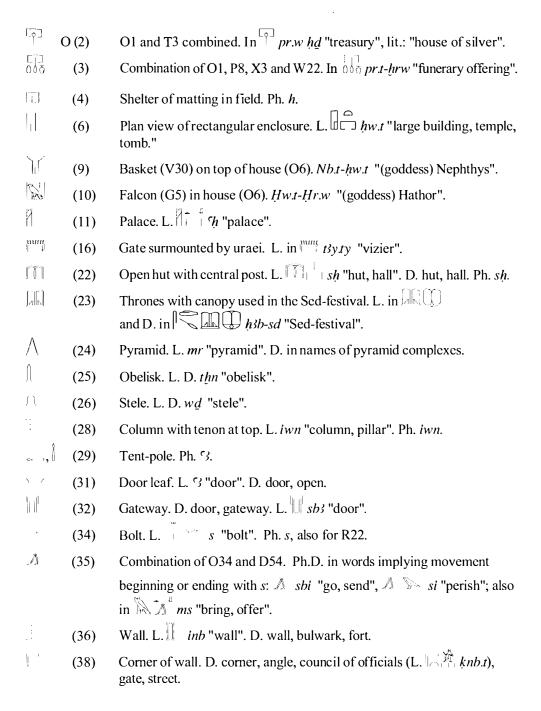
N. SKY, EARTH, WATER

- N (1) Sky. L. D. *p.t* "sky". L. *hr.y.* "upper, chief".
- (2) Sky with something suspended from it. L. *grh* "night". D. night, darkness.
- Water falling from sky. L. *i3d.t* "dew". D. dew, rain.
- (5) Sun. L. r^c . w "sun, day"; hrw.w "day"; in dates read sw. D. sun, rise, yesterday, tomorrow, period of time.
- (6) Sun with uracus. L. D. R^c.w "(sungod) Re".
 - (7) Sun on the sign T28. Abbreviation for $\frac{M}{r}$ $\frac{1}{r}$ $\frac{$
- (8) Sun with rays. D. sunshine, rays; rise. Ph. wbn, hnmm.t.
 - (9) Moon with lower half obscured. L. *psdn.tyw* "New-moon festival"; Abbr. *psd* in *psd.t* "Ennead (nine primaeval gods; assembly of gods)".
 - (10) Moon partially obscured. Like N9.
- (11) Crescent moon. L. *i**h "moon". In dates: *3hd* "month"; otherwise usually written $\mathcal{K} \odot$ or \mathcal{K} . D. moon. Sometimes confused with F42.
- (12) Like N11. Also 💆 (17th / early 18th Dyn.).
- (14) Star. L. $^{\dot{}}$ sb3 "star". D. star, constellation, period (time). Ph. sb3, d(w)3 in $^{\dot{}}$ $\overset{\bigcirc}{\Box}$ dw3.t "netherworld".
- (15) Star in circle. L. dw3.t (d3.t) "netherworld".
 - (16) Flat land with grains of sand (also without these -). L. $x_1 + t_2$ "land, earth". Ph. t_2 . D. land, earth, estate $(\underline{d}.t)$, thus also in $\underline{d}.t$ "eternity".
 - (17) Like N16.
 - (18) Sandy tract. L. | or | \(\infty \) iw "island". D. desert, foreign land.
 - (20) Tongue of land. D. sandbank, shore. Ph. wdb.

Tongue of land. L. $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{1}$ idb "shore" (dual $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ idb.wy "the two \subseteq N(21)banks", "Egypt"). D. earth, land, geographic terms. Irrigation canal. D. irrigated land, also for N21. (23)LIZ==1.1.1 (23A)(Gardiner Aal I). Mound of earth, pedestal. Ph. m3°. Plot of land with irrigation canals. L. can sp3.t "district, nome". {{{}}} (24)D. district, nome (province), names of nomes, garden. Desert land, L. $\bigcap Bs.t.$ "desert, foreign land". D. desert, mountains. $[\nabla\nabla]$ (25)foreign land, cemetery. N. Sand-covered mountain. L. dw "mountain". Ph. dw. (26)Sun rising over mountain, L. $\bigcirc Bh.t$ "place of sunrise / sunset, horizon". f(y)(27)40 Sun rising over a hill. L. h^c "hill of the sunrise". Ph. h^c . (28)Sandy hill-slope. Ph. k (also transliterated q). 1 (29)Mound of earth with bushes. L. D. B.t "mound". (30)Road with bushes. L. $\frac{t^{\mu} \wedge^{\nu}}{(t)^{\mu}}$ w3.t "road". D. road, ascend, general expression)¹ , ¹((31)of location (e.g. "here"), distance. Ph. hr, w3. Grain of sand. D. sand, granular substances, metal, minerals, medicines. (33)Jŀ (34)Now U30A. Ripple of water. Ph. n. Three ripples of water ... L. mw "water". D. (35)water, liquid; drink, wash. Ph. mw. Canal with water. L. $\frac{1}{r}$ | mr "canal". D. river, lake, sea (often } ((36)together with). Ph. mr, mi. (37)1 Combination of N37 and D54 in sm "go". (40)(41/42) Well filled with water. D. well, pool. Ph. hm, bi3, ph.

O. BUILDINGS AND PARTS OF BUILDINGS

House. L. pr.w "house". D. house, building, place. Ph. pr.w



Block of stone. D. inr "stone"; weight, brick. [...] O (39) Stairway, D. L. stairway, e.g. (var. 1 | r(w)d) "stairway"; (40)O , var. | htyw "terrace, terraced hill". 1799 (42)Fence. Ph. §sp. Emblem of god Min. L. in | and D. in | Bwt "office, rank". (44)Vault. L. in \bigcirc and D. in \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc ip.t "private apartments harim". (45)Town plan with crossroads. L. ⋈ nw.t (niw.t) "town". D. village, town, (49)city, Egypt, nome, estate. (50)Threshing-floor with grain. D. threshing-floor. Ph. sp. P. SHIPS AND PARTS OF SHIPS P(1) Boat on water. D. ship, boat, barque; travel downstream/north. (1A)P1 upside down. D. capsize, overturn, upset. 913 (2) Sailing boat. D. sail upstream, travel south. (3) Sacred barque. L. wi3 "sacred barque". D. in the names of various sacred barques. Fishing boat with net. L. _ wh^c "fisherman". **(4)** 1,1 Mast (P6) with sail. L. tw "wind, air, breath". D. wind, storm, sail. (5) Ų (6) Mast. Ph. 'h'. Oar (also written horizontally, e.g. in ___m3° hrw). D. oar, rudder. (8) Ph. hrw. Mooring post. D. mooring post; to land. Also for Aa28 (kd). (11)O. DOMESTIC AND FUNERARY FURNITURE Seat. L. in $\|\cdot\|_{L^{\infty}}$ s.t. "seat. place". Ph. st: s in $\int d^{\infty} W \sin(\cos \beta \sin \beta)$ "(god) Q(1)Osiris"; htm. Portable scat. Ph. s in $\stackrel{\checkmark}{\sim}$ Wsir (or 3sir) "(god) Osiris". 4 (2)

Stool of reed matting. Ph. p.

(3)

Q (6) Coffin. L. D. krs.t "coffin, burial".

Ĥ.

Ž.

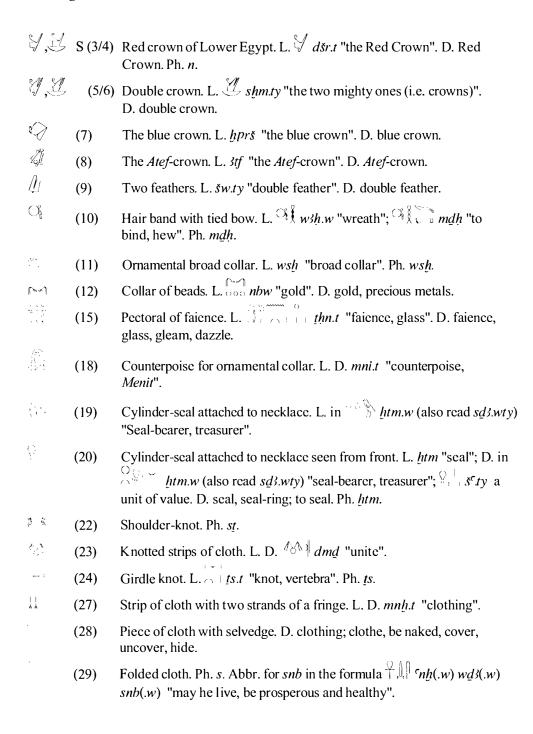
(7) Brazier with flame . D. fire, flame; cook, be hot; torch, wick.

R. TEMPLE FURNITURE AND SACRED SYMBOLS

- R (4) Bread of fering on mat. L. htp "altar, of fering, be pleased". Ph. htp.
 - (5) Censer. L. k3p "fumigate". Ph. k3p, kp.
 - (7) Bowl for incense with smoke rising from it. L. *sntr* "incense". Also in the or by "ba-spirit".
 - (8) Pole wrapped in cloth with end of cloth as pennant; old sign for a numen. L. *ntr* "god". Ph. *ntr*.
 - (10) Combination of R8, T28 and part of N25. L. *hr.t -ntr* "necropolis".
 - (11) Column of stalks or cars of corn bundled together. L. <u>dd</u> "djcd-pillar". Ph. <u>dd</u>.
 - (12) Standard upon which religious symbols are borne. D. standard. Combined with numerous signs for deities (e.g. G26 4).
 - (13) Falcon on a standard, in front of him f (H6). L. f (H6). L. f (west".
 - (14) Feather on a standard. L. Frank "west", Frank "west", Frank wnm.y "right".
 - (15) Spear-standard. L. Bh.t "cast", Bh.y "left". From the 18th Dynasty onwards Ph. 3b through confusion with 3b (U23).
 - (19) Sceptre S40 with feather. L. $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\downarrow} \otimes W3s.t$ "Thebes".
 - (22) Two belemnites? L. Mnw "(god) Min (of Coptos)"; Hm the city Letopolis in the Delta. Ph. hm.
 - (24) Two bows in a sheath. L. or D. N(i).t. "(goddess) Ncith".

S. CROWNS, DRESS, STAVES

White crown of Upper Egypt. L. A. hd.t "the White Crown". D. White Crown.



Piece of cloth with fringed edge. L. D. si3.t "piece of cloth". Ph. si3. S (32) Sandal. L. 0 + tb.t "foot, sandal". Ph. tb. ٨ (33)Sandal strap (or phallus sheath?). Ph. 'nh. (34)٠ أ (also) sun shade made of ostrich feathers. L. sw.t "shade. (35)fan". D. shade, fan, standard. Fan. L. D. hw "fan". (37)Shepherd's crook. L. $\int_{-1}^{\infty} hk 3.t$ "sceptre". Ph. hk3. Also used for S39. (38)Peasant's crook. Ph. w.t. (39)(40)Sceptre with forked base and head of Seth-animal. L. w3s "Wassceptre". Ph. w3s. Often used in place of S41. (41) U41 with spiral shaft. Ph. dm. Also replaced by S40. Sceptre of authority. L. D. (1) 'b3 "aha-sceptre", (2) shm (a) "sekhem-(42)sceptre", (b) sistrum, (3) *hrp* "to lead, guide". Ph. 63, shm, hrp. Walking stick, L. mdw "stick, staff". Ph. md. (43) T. WARFARE, HUNTING, BUTCHERY Prehistoric mace with dish-shaped head. Ph. mn. mn in m n=k T(1)"take for yourself!" (3) Mace with pear-shaped head. L. hd "mace". Ph. hd (confused with V24). Dagger. Ph. tp. **(8)** Composite bow of horn. L. D. pdt "bow". Ph. pd. (9) (10)Composite bow with string. Like T9. (Gardiner Aa32) Archaic bow. L. in T3-Stv "Nubia". (10A)Arrow. D. arrow. Ph. sin, swn. (11)(12)Bow-string. L. D. rwd "bow-string". Ph. rwd, 3r, 3i. Also in (abbrev. 3) d3r "subdue". Pieces of wood bound at joint. Ph. rs. (13)

 $I = \int_{\mathbb{S}^n}$

1) 1) 77

.07

1

- T (14) Throwing-stick and club (foreign weapon). D.km3 "throw-stick, throw, create". D. foreign peoples. Ph. 3m, wt. Also for D50.
 - (17) Chariot. L. D. wrr.yt "chariot".
 - (18) Crook (S39) with package and knife; equipment of prehistoric chieftain (?).

 L. ** Sms "following (n.); follow".
 - (19) Harpoon of bone. D. bone, harpoon. Ph. ks, gn.
 - (21) Harpoon with a barb. L. w^c "one".
 - (22) Spear-head or arrow-head with two barbs. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ sn.nw "two". Ph. sn.
 - (24) Fishing net. D. net. Ph. ^ch, ih.
 - (25) Float of reeds. Ph. db3.
 - (28) Butcher's block. Ph. hr.
 - (30) Knife. D. knife, sharp; cut, slaughter.
 - (31) Knife-sharpener. Ph. sšm.
- (32) Combination of T31 and D54. Ph. ssm.
 - (34) Butcher's knife. Ph. *nm*.

U. AGRICULTURE, CRAFTS

- U(1) Sickle. Ph. *m3*.
 - (6) Hoc. D. hoe (n.), cultivate. Ph. mr.
- (9) Corn-measure with grains pouring from it. L. iti "barley". D. grain, measure of grain.
 - (13) Plough. D. plough. Ph. hb, šn^c.
- ³ (15) Sledge. Ph. *tm*.
 - (17) Pick excavating a pool. L. grg "found, establish". Ph. grg.
 - (19) Carpenter's adze. Ph. nw.
 - (21) U19 on a block of wood. L. stp "cut up". Ph. stp.
 - (22) Chisel, graver. Ph. *mnh*.

- U (23) Chisel (?). Ph. mr, 3b.
 - (24) Drill used to hollow out stone vessels. L. hm.t "craft, art".
 - (26) Drill used to bore holes in beads. L. wb3 "open".
 - (28) Fire-drill. Ph. d3. Abbreviation for wd3 in the formula nb(w) wd3(w) snb(w) "May he live, prosper and be healthy".
 - (30) Potter's kiln. Ph. t3.
 - (30A) (Gardiner N34) Crucible. L. bi3 (?), hm.t (?) "copper". D. copper or bronze.
 - (32) Pestle and mortar. D. weight; press down, be heavy. Ph. *smn*.

 Abbreviation in heavy heavy. Ph. *smn* "natron", heavy. heavy. Ph. *smn* "bronze".
 - (33) Pestle. Ph. *ti*, *t*.
 - (34) Spindle. Ph. hsf.

- (35) U34 combined with I9. Like U34.
- (Aa23) Warp stretched between two uprights. D. in *mdd* "hit (a mark)", "adhere to (a path)".
- (Aa24) Old Egyptian form of Aa23.
- (36) Club used by fullers in washing. Ph. hm.
- (38) Balance. L. D. mh3.t "balance".
- (39/40) Post of balance. D. balance; lift up, carry. Ph.D. wts "lift up, raise".

V. ROPE, BASKETS, BAGS ETC.

- V (1) Rope. D. rope, bow warp of ship; drag, pull, bind, surround. Ph. *sn*; *st* in numeral 100.
 - Bolt (O34) with cord to draw it. L. $\frac{600}{500}$ "drag, pull". Ph. sy3, 3s.
 - (4) Lasso. Ph. w3.
 - (6) Cord. Ph. šs.
 - (7) V6 with ends downward. Ph. *§n*.

- \bigcirc V (10) Oval cartouche. D. circuit, name. Surrounds the 4th and 5th names of a king, see § 153. 1 Band. D. band, garland, roll of papyrus; loosen. Ph. \(rk. \) (12)Tether. Ph. t. Var. 8 (V14). .5 (13)V13 combined with D54. L. iti "to take, seize". (15)dia. (16)Hobble. Ph. s3. Life preserver. L. X, var. 3888 s3 "protection". (17)fi Hobble for tethering animals, L. D. mdt. "(cattle-)stall" (19)D. mat, sack, shrine. Ph. tm3, h3r. (20)V19 without cross-bar. Ph. md in numeral 10. (22)Whip. Ph. mh. (24/25) Cord wound on stick. Ph. wd. Can be confused with T3. Netting needle. Ph. 'd, 'nd. (26)Wick of twisted flax. Ph. h. (28)(29)Swab of tufts of fibre. Ph. sk, w3h. (30)Wickerwork basket. L. ... | nb.t "basket". Ph. nb. (31) Basket with handle. Ph. k. Bag of linen, L. sšr "linen, cloth". D. cloth, perfume; tie up. (33)Ph. sšr, infrequently g. Container. Ph. hn. (36)Bandage? D. in idr "bandage". Ph.D. in idr "herd". (37)W. VESSELS OF STONE AND EARTHENWARE
- W (1) Scaled unguent vessel. D. mrh.t, md.t "ointment, unguent".
 - (2) Sealed vessel of alabaster (calcite). Ph. b3s.
 - (3) Alabaster (calcite) bowl. D. festival. Ph. *l*₁*h*.
 - (4) W3 combined with (O 22). D. festival (cf. O23).

- $\stackrel{\text{\tiny 4}}{\Leftrightarrow}$ W (5) T28 and W3 combined. L. D. h3b "festival".
 - **(7)** Granite bowl. D. granite, Elephantine. Ph. m3t, 3h.
 - (9) Jug with handle. Ph. hnm.
 - (10)Cup or basket. D. cup, bowl. Ph. i'b, wsh, hnt.
 - Ring stand for pottery vessels. Old form W12 $^{1/4}$ L.D. $^{1/4}$ ns.t "throne". (11)Ph. g.
 - (14)Water pot. Ph. hs.
 - (15)W14 with water pouring from it. D. be cool, libate.
 - (17/18) Three or four water pots in a stand. Ph. hnt.
 - (19)Milk jug in a net. Ph. mr, mi.
 - Milk jug. D. irt.t "milk". (20)
 - Wine jars. D. irp "wine". (21)
 - Beer jug. L. hnk.t "beer". D. beer, dry measure, tribute. In (22)wdp.w "butler".
 - Used as a determinative like W22; also for wdp.w "butler". (23)
 - Spherical vessel. Ph. nw; n in $\leftarrow ink$ "I" § 26. Appears in place of (24)in Balt "council", Salt "build" (phonetic determinative § 11); archaic phonogram n used as phonetic complement in nd "protect".
 - W24 combined with D54. In ___ini "bring". (25)

X. LOAVES AND CAKES

- Bread. L. (1) t "bread". Ph. t. X(1)
 - (2/3)Bread, D. bread.
 - **(4)** Loaf of bread. D. bread, food, offerings. Ph. sn.
 - Loaf of bread with mark of baker's finger. D. in p3.t "loaf". (6) Ph.D. in p3.t "primeval time".

ωĵ.

Ą

 \int_{0}^{∞}

- X (7) Half-loaf of bread. D. gs.w "half-loaves"; sn.w "food offering"; $\Delta\Delta$ abbrev. for wnm "eat".
- \bigwedge (8) Conical loaf. L. $\bigwedge^{\sim} rdi$ and \bigwedge di "give".

Y. GAMES, INSTRUMENTS FOR WRITING AND MUSIC

- Roll of papyrus tied with string and sealed. L. Mad md3.t "roll of papyrus, book". D. in words that cannot be pictured but only written: abstract nouns, adjectives, etc.; abbrev. for Mad "total".
 - (2) Older form of Y1 without string; after 11th Dyn. gradually replaced by Y1.
 - (3) Writing equipment: palette, bag for powdered pigments and reed pen.

 L. ** ss* (sss*, older sh*) "to write, writing", with D. ** "scribe". Ph. ss* (sss*, older sh*), n*c.
 - (5) Game board with pieces. Ph. mn.
 - (6) Game piece. L. D. *ib*3 "game piece"; abbrev. *ib*3 "dancer". Ph.D. *ib*3.
 - (8) Sistrum. L. D. sšš.t "sistrum". D. in same word.

Z. STROKES, GEOMETRIC FIGURES, SIGNS ADOPTED FROM HIERATIC

- Z (1) Stroke. L. D. w^c "one"; sign in numerals + "one" (§ 39).
- ; (2/3) Three strokes. D. plural. Ph. w (as ending).
 - (4) Two oblique strokes. D. dual. Ph. y (as ending).
 - (5) Diagonal stroke, curved. Sec §10 b.
 - (6) Hieratic sign for A14.
 - (7) Ph. w derived from hieratic sign for $^{\circ}$ G43.
 - (8) Oval. D. šnw "oval, circle, circuit".
 - (9) Two crossed sticks. D. break, cross, reckon. Ph. sw3, sd, lisb, sbn, wp, wr.

₽, Z(11)Two crossed planks. Ph. im, w(n)m. Sometimes in place of M42. Aa. UNCLASSIFIED (\cdot) Aa(1) Basket, seen from above. Ph. h. Pustule (?) gland (?) bandage (?) L. D. $\mathcal{N} \mathcal{O}$ wt "embalm"; $\mathcal{O} \mathcal{O}$ wh3.t **(2)** (C) "cauldron." D. wound (n.), sickness; suffer, be swollen, fat, reckon, embalm, stink, be narrow. Ph. wh3, g3. ŵ. Part of ship's stearing gear? L. hp.t "the he pet-implement". (5)Ph. hp. An implement. D. in tm3 "mat". Ph.D. tm3, tm3. 190 (6)Doubtful, D. or Ph.D. Or or or skr "smite". (7)Canal (?) L. oo d3t.t "estate". Ph. kn. Ph.D. d3d3.t "council". (8) Wrongly replaces N24, V26, O34. (11)Sec N23A Doubtful. Older form Aal4. L. gs "side". Ph. gs, im, m. (13)(17/18) Lid of quiver. Ph. s3. (19)Doubtful. Ph.D. hr. (20)Tassel (?) Ph. 'pr. Carpenter's tool (?) L. or D. A. W., " Like wd" "to judge". (21) $\forall \forall, \forall \forall (23/24)$ See after U35. , II , L. (?) sm3 "stolist" (priestly title). (25)4 Ph.D. sbi (often replaced by T14). (26)(27)Doubtful. Ph. nd. Brick-maker's striker. Older form Aa29. Ph. kd. Confused with P11. (28)11 (30)Ornamental frieze at upper edge of walls, originally the bound ends of reeds that were used to reinforce mud walls and which protruded

from the top of the wall. L. or D. $\frac{|l|}{k}hkr$ "ornament".

See T10A.

(32)

IV. EXERCISES

SCRIPT

§ 5 Par (II); 28; 12, 00; 10 2; 20

§§	5 & 9 (1) №0; × × × ½; 🚅 × ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;
(2)	6 A: 13 -: 13 -: 2 -: 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 12 : 13 : 13 : 2 : 3 : 3 : 3 : 3 : 3 : 3 : 3 : 3 :
(3)	AND SEED TO BE SEED TO SEED AND SEED OF THE SEED OF TH
(4)	$\{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mid x_n \in \mathbb{R}^n : (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : (x_1, $
§ §	6 & 9 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1
(2)	
(3)	
(4)	
(5)	The section of the se
(6)	121, 131, 238, 123, 1300
(7)	作品人: ************************************
(8)	20;1199; m; 220; 7089; M; M; 470; 20; 20;
(9)	
(10)	

- (II) (II) (II) (II) (II) (III) (III) (12) 5, 2 4, 57 5, 18 4 18 1 18 24, 12; AST, BASA, SAR.
- (14) 区分类, 各个人以下的人, 显示的, 4类, 4等, 4等,

- (17) * (18, 18, 1) ; * (18) *
- (18) \$\$\fightarrow\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\fightarrow\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\frac{1}{\text{18}\fr
- (20) NO NOTE: TO THE TOTAL OF T
- § 8 (; 12; 1; 2; 3; 4)

- § 10 c) 2. (1); (1) (1); (2) (3); (4) (4); (1) (
- § 10 c) 3. a. 4 *** **; **** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

ACCIDENCE AND SYNTAX

§§ 18 & 19 Genitive

§§ 22-25 Adjectives

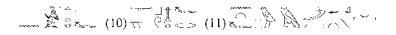
§ 28 Suffix Pronouns

(1) The (2) (3) (3) (4) The (5) (5) (5) (6) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (8)

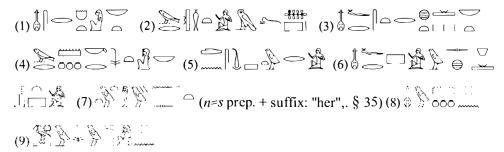
§§ 29–33 Demonstrative Pronouns

(1) (2) (3) (5) (4) (4)

(5) (6) (6) (6) (7)
§§ 42–47 Adverbial Sentences
(1) (2) (2) (3) (3) (3) (4) (5) (5) (5) (5)
(4) He subdued the foreign lands,
(6) They besieged the city,
S = \(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \f
11) I grew up in Elkab,
18日1222 18日 - 1811日本(9.2日) (12) (12) (12) (12) (13) (13) (13) (13) (13) (13) (13) (13
§ 48–52 Nominal Sentences
(1) (2) (2) (3) (3) (3)
(4) (3) (5) (6) (6) (7) (6) (7)
(7) × 1 (8) × 1 (8) × 1 (9) × (9)
(in place of is) $\sqrt{1}$
§§ 53–55 <i>pw</i> -Sentence
(1)
(4) (3) (5) (5) (5) (5) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6
(6) - (7) (7) (8) (8) (8) (9) position (9)



§ 56 Adjectival Sentences

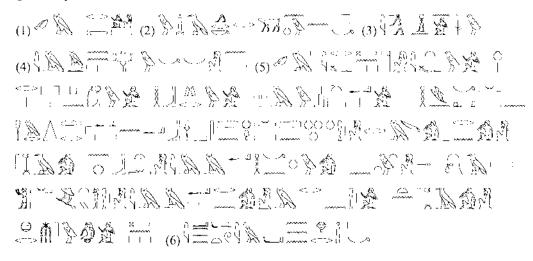


§ 58 Expressions of Possession



THE VERB

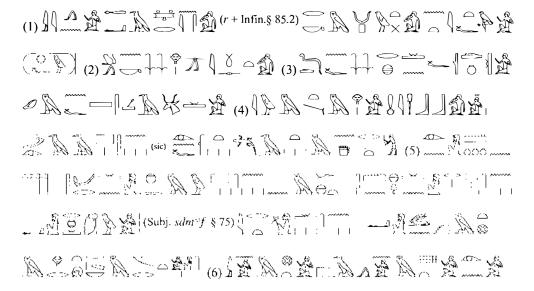
§ 67 Imperative

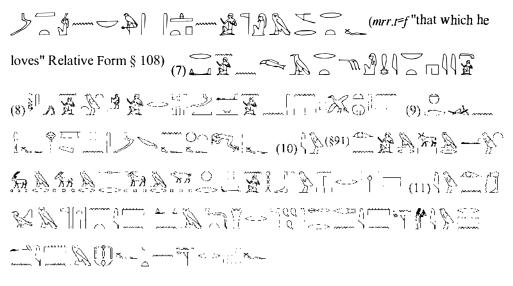


(1) The second of the control of the

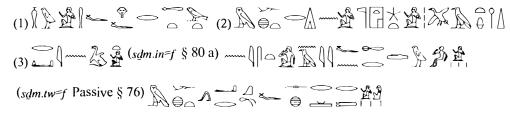
§§ 69–70 Circumstantial sdm=f and Aorist sdm=f / irr=f

§ 71 (Present) Perfect sdm.n=f

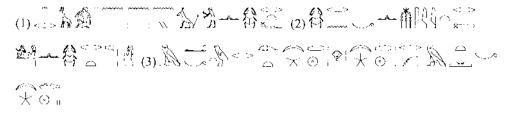




§ 72 Historic Perfect sdm=f / iri=f



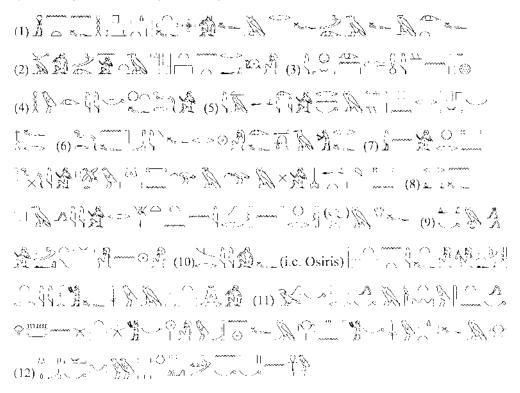
§ 73 The Form sdm.t=f



§ 74 Future (Prospective) sdm=f/iri(.y/w)=f



§ 75 Subjunctive sdm=f/iri(.y)=f



§ 76 tw Passive

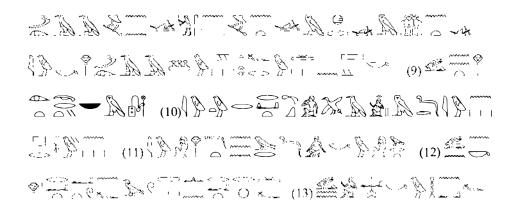
(1) The eloquent peasant says of the chief steward: (1) The eloquent peasant says of the chief steward: (2) (3) Sinuhe says regarding the letter of the king brought to him:

(4) Sinuhe describes the king: (§ 85.2)
§ 77 Perfective Passive $sdm(.w/y)=f$
展示(7) 董名2顾强三届《COTT工程及从(183)全1(6)
VAVASER(8) DV TRANCESONERA
(iri.n≤k Perfective Relative Form § 107 "which you have done")
SMI II○
§ 80 Contingent Tenses
§ 80 Contingent Tenses
§ 80 Contingent Tenses (1) A Signature of the second of t
§ 80 Contingent Tenses (1) (3) If you see someone suffering from st.t in the belly which has no exit,
§ 80 Contingent Tenses (1) (2) (3) If you see someone suffering from $st.t$ in the belly which has no exit, (4) One who does X ,
§ 80 Contingent Tenses (1) (2) (3) If you see someone suffering from st.t in the belly which has no exit, (4) One who does X, (5) Should X happen, (7) (4) (5) Should X happen, (7) (5) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7
§ 80 Contingent Tenses (1) (2) (2) (3) If you see someone suffering from st.t in the belly which has no exit, (4) One who does X, (5) Should X happen, (7) (5) Should X happen, (7) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7



§§ 82-85 Infinitive

§ 86-88 Pseudo-verbal Construction



§§ 89–97 Complex Verb Forms

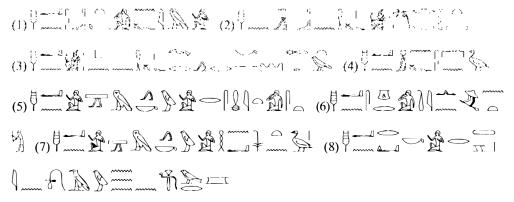
§ 91 Present Perfect with iw

§ 92 Complex Aorist I

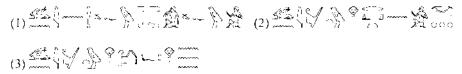
§ 94 Complex Future iw=f r sdm



§ 95 Introduced by h



§ 96 Introduced by wn.in



§ 97 Finite Verb Forms introduced by m=k or. ist



§§ 89–97 Text Passage

§ 98-104 Participles

(1) \$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \

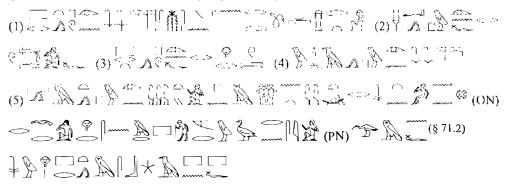
§ 105-111 Relative Forms

M RES (II) A REN MAR COM TO SEE SE 12) He is a god, 4. 2 (12) He is a god, 4. 2 (13) 200 (13) 200 (13) LT (14) 3- N-8X421 (15) BDITS N. 18 (16) C - [16] C - [17] - (17) - [18]

§ 112 Verbal Adjective sdm.ty=fy



§ 113 Narrative Construction iyi.t pw iri.n=f

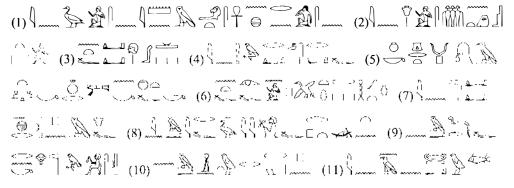


§ 114 Modal Verb p3i



Word Order

§§ 119–120 The in-Construction





§§ 123–126 Topicalisation without introduction

§§ 127–129 Topicalisation introduced by ir

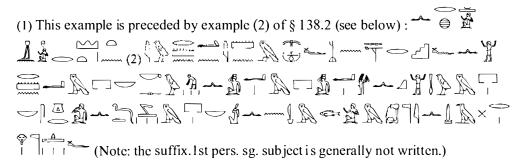
§§ 130-132 Conditional Sentences

§ 131 Following ir

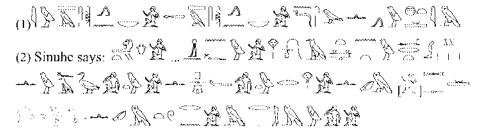
§ 133 Without introduction or condition expressed by other sentence types		
MERCAN SELVE TELLER CELEGA		
§ 133–147 Negation of the verb		
§ 135 Negation of the imperative		
§ 136 Negation of Circumstantial sdm=f (or Aorist I lw=f sdm=f)		
INTALE SALANGE - ARE SHE		
NMTT PECTE ET NSY OF EN		
§ 137 Negation of Aorist sdm=f		
(1) y 7, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 < > y, y 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 y, 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		

§ 138 Negation of (Present) Perfect sdm.n=f

1. Paratactic main clause



2. In subordinate clauses



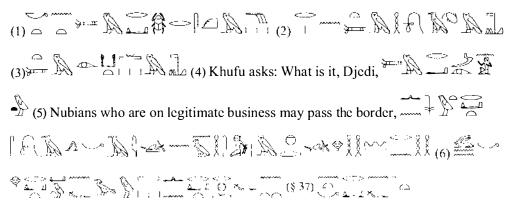
§ 139 Negation of Future sdm(.y)=f



§ 140 Negation of Subjunctive sdm=f

§ 142 Negation of Complex Verb Forms with iw

§ 143 Negation of infinitive



§§ 144–145 Negation of participles



§ 146 Negation of Relative Forms

(1) Amun is an efficacious god, William William (1) Amun is an efficacious god, Willia

§ 147 Negation of the sdm.ty=fy - Form (1) May they who transgress my command be cut off from this god, § 148 Questions (3) (1) 2 = 1/2 X 2 = 1 (4) 1 - F 2 - F 2 A A - E A A § 149 Relative Clauses

V. READING EXERCISES

1. Queen Tiy (Scarab of Amenhotep III)

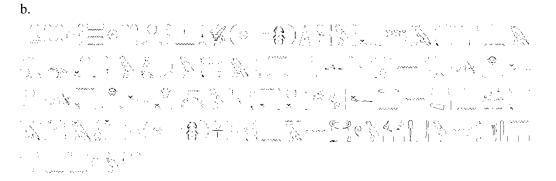
TART. OF CONTRACTOR & CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE STAT

2. From the Autobiography of (Time of Thutmosis IV) Pour A A Transport St. Company of the Company of th

3. From the Amada-Stele of Amenhotep II

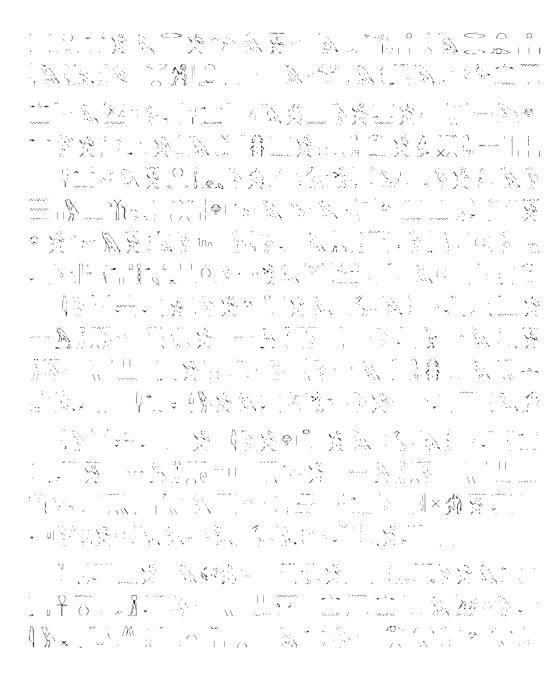
4. Two Royal Inscriptions from Schol

grand at the property of the same of the s



5. From the Biography of (Time of Sesostris I)

6. The Story of the Shipwrecked Sailor

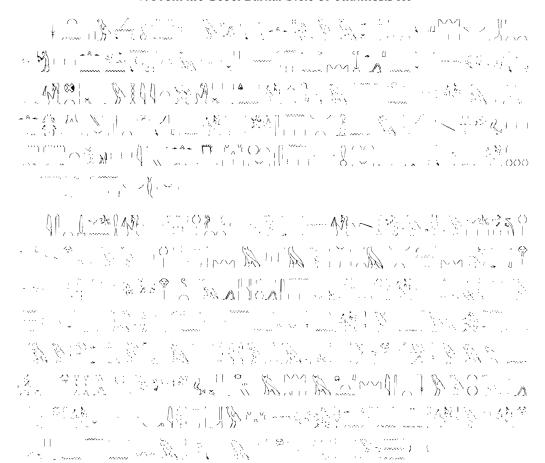


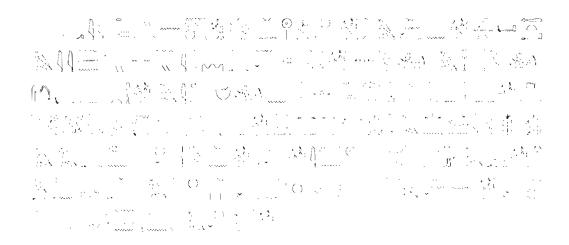
Month Market Told Control of the Con





7. From the Gebel Barkal Stele of Thutmosis III

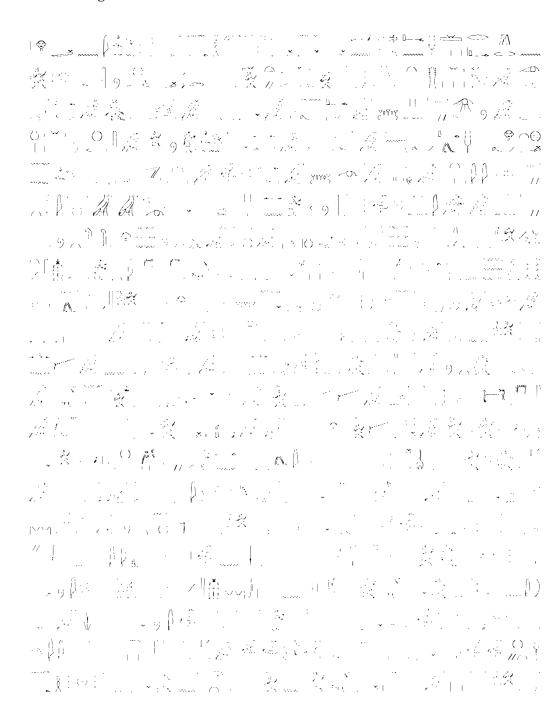




8. From the Autobiography of * (Time Amenhotep II)

9. From the Prophecy of (a).

* XIIX AP STER COLLINE SERVICE 1. (1) 1





3. INDEX TO THE HIEROGLYPHIC SIGN LIST

A. Men

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 17 19 21 22 23

24 25 26 27 28 29 30 32 33 34 35 36 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 49 50 51

B. Women $\frac{\cancel{1}}{\cancel{1}} \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{2}} \frac{\cancel{3}}{\cancel{3}} \frac{\cancel{3}}{\cancel{5}} \frac{\cancel{5}}{\cancel{7}} \frac{\cancel{5}}{\cancel{8}}$

C. Anthropomorphic Deities 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 17 18

D. Parts of the Human

Body

1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10 17 18 19 20 21 24 25

26 27 28 29 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 49 50

50A 51 52 53 54 55 56 58 60 61

E. Mammals

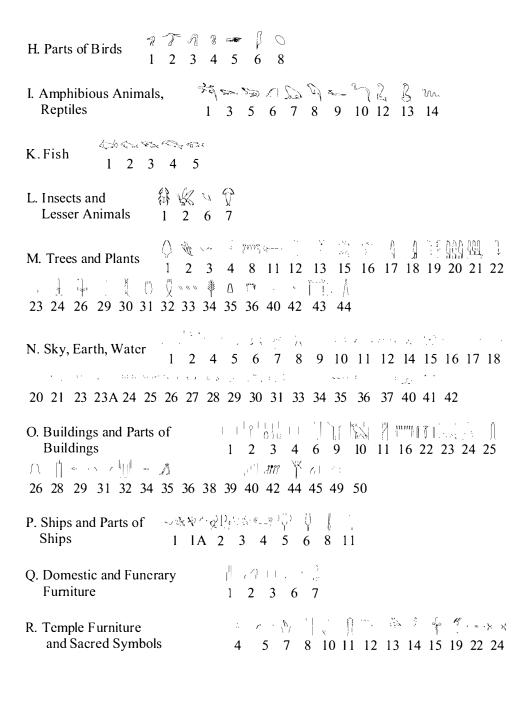
1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22

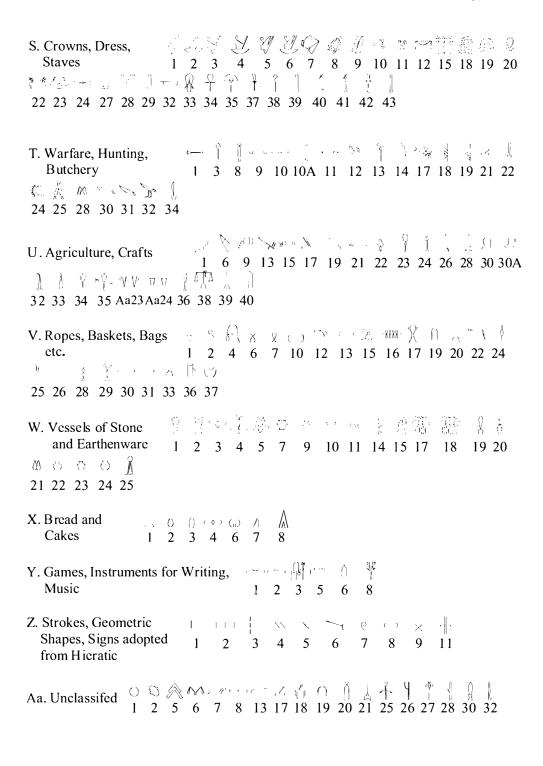
23 24 26 27 31 34

G. Birds

1 4 5 7 7A 8 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 21 22 23 24 25 26

27 28 29 30 31 32 33 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 47 48 49 51 52 53 54





SELECTION OF SIGNS ORDERED BY SHAPE

Tall narrow signs M40 Aa28 P11 T34 U28 U32 U33 S43 U36 T8 M13 M17 H6 M4 M12
M40 Aa28 PII T34 U28 U32 U33 S43 U36 T8 M13 M17 H6 M4 M12
S29 M29 M30 S37 R14 R15 P6 S40 R19 S41 F10 F11 F12 S38 S39
T14 T13 Aa26 Aa21 U39 O44 Aa27 R8 T3 V24 V25 U23 S42 U34 S36
F28 U26 U24 Y8 F35 F36 W19 P8 T22 T23 Z11 Aa25 M44 Aa30 Aa20
V36 F31 M32 L7 V17 S34 Q7 T18 T19 R11 O28 O11 O36 V28 V29
Tall broad signs V4 U19 U6 F40 D61 O42 Aa18 O40 W4 S28 N2 T25 N35a W17 Y3 M8 M16 M20 M43 R1 R10
Low narrow signs
Q3 O39 Z8 N21 N23 N29 O45 X2 X1 N28 Aa17 I6 W10 R7 M36
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
N34 U30 W11 T28 N41 V37 M31 F34 W7 V6 V33 V7 S20 V20 V19
Aa19 Aa2 H8 F51 F21 D26 N33 N5 Aa1 O50 O49 X6 S10 N6 N8
S11 N15 M42 V1 Z7 Z9
Low broad signs
NI N37S32NI8X4 NI6N20AallAal3N35Aa8V26R24YI Y2 R4 NI1F42
D25F20 Z6 F30 V22R5 O34V2 S24 R22T11 O29T1 T21U19U21T9 T10
F32 V13 F46F47 III7 A 27 F18 D51 III5 N31O31N36D21T30T31 V30